The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1873. NUMBER 192.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE

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Read the Following. The Issue of the Present Week.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE—Prospectus for 1873.

MUSICAL.

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They respectfully invite attention to the extraordinary display of REED ORGANS at their CHICAGO WAREROOMS, the largest and most varied stock of CABINET ORGANS in the country.

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Policy holders in the above Company will please call at my office and collect the second dividend at once. After the 28th inst. the books will be closed and returned to the Receiver.
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REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

ISAAC R. HITT and WILLIS M. HITT have removed their Real Estate Office from 468 Wabash-av. to Room 19 Major Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts., where they will continue the Real Estate business under the name of ISAAC R. HITT & BRO.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25, 1873.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of RAND, McNALLY & CO., and consisting of Wm. H. Rand, Andrew McNally, Henry M. Kidder, John Reid, and Geo. A. Poole, is hereby and this day dissolved. The business of the late firm will be settled by Wm. H. Rand, Andrew McNally, Henry M. Kidder, and Geo. A. Poole.
The undersigned will continue business under firm name of RAND, McNALLY & CO.
WM. H. RAND,
ANDREW McNALLY,
HENRY M. KIDDER,
GEO. A. POOLE.

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A. O. SLAUGHTER,

Banker and Broker, northwest corner Clark and Madison-sts., dealer in Government Bonds, Gold, Canada Money, and Local Securities. Buy and sell on commission in New York, Stocks, Bonds, &c. Will also furnish at subscription price any of the new Railroad Bonds, free of commission.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

OF THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, at Clark-st. Methodist Church.

WANTED, TO RENT

A clean, cozy house of 4 or 5 rooms, "within a mile or so" of Court House square, and handy to street cars. Prefer a furnished house with furniture for sale on monthly payments. Address J I D B 10, Tribune office.

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MEETINGS.

Masonic.

The members of H. W. Bigelow Lodge, No. 438, A. F. and A. M., are hereby notified to meet at Lessing Hall, No. 12 North Clinton-st., Thursday morning at 9½ o'clock sharp, to attend the funeral of our late Bro. Jno. Mitchell. Also, Friday morning, at the same hour, to attend the funeral of our late Bro. Wm. Clemphra. The former will be buried in Rosehill, the latter in Graceland Cemetery. By order of B. T. Smith, W. M.
H. C. COLLINS, Sec.

Masonic.

A Special Assembly of Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge of Perfection will be held at the Masonic Temple this evening at 7½ o'clock. Work, 6th, 7th and 8th. By order.
JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Secretary.

WASHINGTON.

Another Field-Day in the House Over the "Expulsion Resolutions."

The Ball Opened by Voorhees for His Friend Brooks.

Stevenson Favors the Resolutions and Lashes Speaker Blaine.

Judge Bingham Speaks for Himself and Assails the Press.

Butler's Great Effort in Behalf of the "Honest Ames."

He Opens His Bottle on the Press for Exposing the Mobilier Fraud.

Lengthy Debate on the Mormon Problem in the Senate.

Senator Clayton Exonerated from Charges of Corruption.

AMES AND BROOKS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—At the opening of the House, to-day, there was by many hundreds a smaller audience in the galleries than there was yesterday, but, before the hour of noon arrived, there was the same crowded throng, packed closely on every seat, filling the aisles and doorways, and extending far into the halls. When the Credit Mobilier proceedings began, there was an appearance of about the same brilliant assemblage as witnessed the discussions yesterday, excepting there seemed to be fewer ladies present to-day. The reporters' gallery, as usual, was jammed with a nondescript crowd of loafers, who filled the seats of the regular reporters, and blocked up the communication between not only the sun and air, but the outside world. The diplomatic gallery was running over with ladies, among them being Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Blaine, "Gail Hamilton," Mrs. Williams, and many ladies of the "foreign legation," as they are called. The attempt to allow such ladies as could not obtain places in the galleries to occupy seats upon the floor was again made, but was defeated by the action of the most popular of the young bachelors of the House, Gen. Pierce Young, of Georgia, who was crowded out of his seat yesterday. The opposition to this courtesy to the ladies came mostly from the Democrats, who had been deprived of their places yesterday.

As to those implicated in the Credit Mobilier transactions, they were early in their seats, and watched the proceedings with unusual anxiety. Mr. Brooks was a little tardy, as he was yesterday, in taking his seat, and no change was observable in his appearance. He struck everybody as one suffering great mental agony and physical prostration. Oakes Ames quite appropriately sat with Chaplain Newman, in his obscure seat on the right of the Speaker, having on the desk in front of him a handsome bouquet of japonicas and heliotropes, presented, as is said, by a lady who was overcome by his touching speech of yesterday. On the desk of nearly half the members of the House were stacks of law-books and documents, and it was a little astonishing to see how studiously members were engaged in examinations of law-points, precedents, &c.,—an operation which led the galleries to believe that the question was to be settled on sound principles, and not by sympathetic personal appeals and sophistry. The journal of the House to-day was a very short one, and so the audience did not have to wait long for the discussion which they came to hear. Mr. Poland was first on his feet, and desired to have some arrangement made as to the discussion, and the time of voting. He said he would call a vote at 4 o'clock, but this was subsequently arranged so that the beginning of the vote without argument would close in one hour from the expiration of the morning hour to-morrow. A young Maryland member, Mr. Ritchie, offered a substitute to the Poland Committee resolution, and was in favor of severely censuring Ames, Kelley, Garfield, and the whole lot.

Mr. Bingham, an implicated party, object. Then the first speech was in order, and Mr. Beck was given the floor. His manner of acclamation is fidgety and exciting, and he was not in an argumentative mood. He denounced all of the participants in the stock of the Credit Mobilier, but could see no difference between Brooks and Bingham. He gave the causes influencing the bribery by Ames, and laid the responsibility to the Republican party. His was the first partisan speech yet made on the subject, and was generally regarded as unworthy of the man. The next speech was that of Voorhees, who began at 12 o'clock. Owing to the fact that his remarks were of a purely legal character, and devoted to a close analysis of the testimony of the Poland Committee, he did not impress the audience with his oratory as on previous occasions. His fine voice, however, was a subject of admiration. As usual, Mr. Voorhees made the mistake in defending Brooks. Individually, he had little to say on the general question, but all his strength was expended in the cause of his special friend. He could not have been more earnest and careful if Mr. Brooks had been his client before a jury. The defense of Brooks indeed was his object in speaking. His idea of the purity of John B. Alley's character was not shared by his listeners. He made his case very satisfactory to the friends of Brooks, and was given a round of applause when he sat down. It was now after 1 o'clock, and, while these able lawyears were expounding the law to the members of the House in their character as jurymen, half the jury had vacated their boxes to accept the compliment of a champagne lunch generously spread by an officer of the House, but this did not deter Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, from making the wickedest speech of the discussion. He made a great hit. Although, as usual, he was a trifle excitable, yet he had his senses, and his powerful voice compelled a patient hearing. He did not speak long, but his remarks were fearless and original. Stevenson is an enemy of Blaine, but whether, as claimed by the Speaker, he became so on account of a Committee disappointment or for other reasons is not known, but he firmly believes that the Speaker is not what he ought to be, and his fall is not far distant. His remarks, therefore, very unjustly, were framed to make points against Mr. Blaine. Among his pungent remarks was one in which he charged that the House of Representatives was like an auction-room, where more valuable considerations had been disposed of under the Speaker's hammer than in any other place on earth. This was wormwood to the Speaker. Mr. Stevenson also said that he was not surprised that the Committee in casting their net had caught more leviathans than they could land. In another reference to Blaine he said that the House was not a court; that, if it was, one of the persons charged with the particular offense would not be allowed to frame the indictment and to choose the men who should select the jury. This was understood to have reference to the Speaker, who, it will be remembered, offered the resolution of investigation, and appointed Mr. Cox to the chair, who selected the Poland Committee. If Stevenson were a little less excitable in his speeches, he would stand higher in the House than at present.

Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, who was a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, followed in a savage assault on all those interested in the Credit Mobilier job. He had divested himself of collar and necktie, and rushed in regardless of consequences. His speech has much of the true sentiment, and he scouted the idea that these members of Congress were bribed without knowing it. Thus far, Samuel Hooper has escaped with little censure, but the Tennessee member handled him very roughly, charging that the firm of Samuel Hooper & Co. was practically responsible for the bribery, as that firm signed the order authorizing the issue of the stock to Oakes Ames. Mr. Hooper read a newspaper and assumed to pay no attenton to the remarks, except for an instant, when he and Dawes looked at each other, and appeared to talk about something amusing. The speaker showed his readiness to vote for the expulsion of all.

Niblack was the next member to take the floor. His speech was not remarkable. It was a fair legal argument in favor of the Committee's report and answering some of the remarks previously made. By the time he had finished, it was evident the interest in the Credit Mobilier transaction was dying out, and everybody showed the evidence of fatigue over a subject that has been uppermost in the notice of the public for the past three or four months. Many occupants in the gallery went away, and the members began to retire to the cloak-rooms or elsewhere, to avoid the prolonged discussion, so that when Bingham began his speech he had a smaller audience than Beck. The delicacy of this gentleman speaking at all was universally discussed, inasmuch as he is a party implicated. He always rivets the attention of an audience, and to-day was not an exception. He argued that the conduct of members several years ago was clearly outside the authority of the present Congress. He paid a high compliment to Mr. Merrick, of Maryland, and thus to himself. He attacked the press, and almost in the next breath presented as a precedent the case of John Wilkes, apparently forgetting that John Wilkes' offense was uncertain publications charging corruption, while his (Bingham's) was for corruption in his own case.

Mallory, of Tennessee, made a good point in calling attention to the fact that Bingham had opposed the admission of members in the House, because of their previous acts in fighting against the Government in the rebel army.

Conkling, Carpenter, Logan, and other Senators were among the attentive listeners of Judge Bingham.

Gen. Banks, at a little after 2 o'clock, was accorded the floor, being the fifth member of the Poland Committee who had been permitted to give the views of the Committee. He showed more earnestness and animation than usual, and it was evident he was deeply concerned in the matter before the House. His speech was in opposition to the apparent tendency toward turning over the power of the Government in its legislative capacity to the great corporations. He thought the House was daily becoming more the representative power of rich corporations than of the laboring people, and he thought this was mischievous and wrong. His bearings seemed to favor the Labor Union movement.

After Hale, of Maine, had called attention to certain inaccuracies in the speech of Mr. Stevenson in regard to the votes of Blaine upon the Washburne resolution of 1868, the House took a recess until half-past 7, although Stevenson was on the floor anxious to reply to Hale.

The sensation of the evening session was the speech of Gen. Butler. He had a magnificent audience. Few members of the House were absent. Senators, Cabinet officers, and Foreign Ministers occupied seats on the floor, and in the galleries, crowded beyond description, were hundreds of people prominent in political and social circles. Butler spoke for nearly two hours, and probably never made a better speech in his life. It would not stand the test of cool criticism. It was full of cunning sophistries. It evaded ugly points in the proof against Oakes Ames. It appealed to prejudice and sympathy by turns, rather than to reason, but it was just the kind of speech to captivate a great popular audience. Everybody hung intently upon his words. He made his hearers shout with laughter, and he brought tears from his own eyes and from his client's, if from no one's else. He praised Oakes Ames as a model of an honest, truthful man, whose word was as good as his bond,—a man of whom Massachusetts was proud. "He is an honest man," he said, "an old man, a patriotic man, a truthful man, and we are to expel him because we are calumniated by honesty, truth, and patriotism." He denied that there was any money in Ames' sales of stock to members. What troubled the public conscience was not the Credit Mobilier stock, but the lies that had been told about it, and because there was one truthful man the House wanted to get rid of him. He denied the right of the House to expel a member except for disorderly conduct, or for insanity, or infectious diseases that endangered others, and claimed that all the precedents were against the power of expulsion for crime. His argument was in substance that there was no offense on the part of Ames, and that, if there had been, there was no jurisdiction to punish him. It was the clamor of the press that had clouded men's judgments. He denounced the press as a damnable engine of slander and lies. In his braggart way he said: "I am the man that God made, and not the newspapers." Then, looking up at the reporters' gallery, he said that the origin of the Credit Mobilier slanders was the theft of the papers in a suit by a reporter, who sold them to a newspaper. "Expel that man from your profession, before you attempt to teach us morals," he exclaimed, addressing the reporters. He came back at the end of his speech to eulogize Ames again, and to challenge any member to say that he did not believe him honest, and to declare that expulsion could not disgrace him. Then he devoted ten minutes to a defense of Brooks, rather for the purpose of pointing out some inaccuracies and absurdities in the Committee's report concerning him, than from sympathy with Brooks. Butler's speech has, no doubt, strengthened many members of weak resolution, who have wanted all along to vote against expelling any one, and have waited for a leader to furnish them with arguments and courage for such a course.

Shellabarger followed Butler with a strong argument in support of the power of expulsion for bad character in cases where the conditions of the election did not show that the constituency had the knowledge of the nominal acts, and had passed a verdict on the Representative's character by electing him. In answer to a question by Butler, he said it was not Oakes Ames' case alone. That was untrue. The American conscience and character were in peril.

J. M. Wilson, Chairman of the Wilson Investigating Committee, attacked Butler's doctrine of the want of jurisdiction of the House in a case like Ames. The rest of the evening session was parcelled out in small installments to members, who generally read a part of their remarks and got leave to print the rest. The House thinned out rapidly after 10 o'clock. The weary members, exhausted by repeated night sessions, straggled off home in squads, until at 11 there was not a quorum left.

Poland, after consultation with his colleagues on the Committee, determined to close the debate, and gave notice that he would move the previous question the first thing in the morning. He will then be entitled to an hour to make his closing speech. At about midnight the House adjourned.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

The reception which Frelinghuysen's Mormon bill met with in the Senate to-day indicates the restiveness which this body feels at the interference of the President with the legitimate course of legislation. The strongest objections to any hasty or ill-considered legislation on this subject came from Senators Morton, Sherman, Carpenter, and Nye. They took the conservative ground that no cruel or aggressive policy should be inaugurated, and that legislation should be preventive as to the future, rather than punitive for the past. The bill was so amended as to protect the jury system from being thrown entirely in the hands of the officers of the Federal Courts, by substituting the Surveyor-General of the Territory in place of the United States District Judge as one of the Commissioners to select jurors; and also allowing the General Assembly of Utah to appoint two Commissioners to aid in their selection. A strong fight was made on the eleventh section of the bill, which provides for the bringing of divorce suits by the wives, consorts, or spouses of Mormons, the objections being that the only effect of this provision would be to encourage divorce suits and stimulate litigation. A motion to strike out this section narrowly escaped from carrying by the close vote of 18 to 22.

The second contest arose over the proposition of Senator Sherman to allow the right of appeal to the Supreme Court in criminal cases. The debate here took the the widest possible range, and lasted for about five hours. The amendment was finally concurred in.

ANOTHER FRAUD CHECKED.

Senator Edmunds' resolution, introduced in the Senate this evening, and which prohibits any executive officer of the Government from issuing any bonds or patent for lands on account of the Union Pacific Railroad, now being constructed, has special reference to the fraud to connect the Union Pacific Railroad with Pomeroy's Atchison Pacific Railroad. This latter road is now in process of construction, and the resolution to prohibit any money or lands from being given to it by the Government is based on certain sensational and fraudulent developments, which have recently come to light, and which have been placed in the possession of Senator Edmunds.

CALDWELL.

It is given out that the Caldwell case will be taken up in the executive session of the Senate after the 4th of March next. The present report will have to be recommitted to the new Committee on Privileges and Elections, which will be reorganized after the present session expires. The terms of two of the members of this Committee, Trumbull and Hill, who signed the report for expulsion, expire with the present Congress. To offset this gain for Caldwell, he will lose the votes of such important friends as Nye, Harlan, Pomeroy, Sawyer, Spencer, Corbett, Poole, and Patterson, all of whose terms will come to an end on the 4th of March next. Caldwell professes to be very anxious to have his case disposed of at the forthcoming extra session, but it is the impression that it will go over until next winter, if it is ever really brought to a vote.

CLAYTON.

The long-expected report in the case of Senator Clayton made its appearance to-day. Judge Wright submitted it with the statement that a minority report would be forthcoming in a few days from Senator Norwood, the third member of the Committee. The minority report provides for the complete exoneration of Clayton. Norwood's report will take the ground that the evidence is of such a character as to show that the real sentiment of the people was defeated when Clayton was elected, and will conclude with a resolution recommending that Clayton's seat be declared vacant.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

The statements with regard to the recommendations in the forthcoming report of the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee are entirely premature. Senator Morrill, the Chairman of the Committee, is engaged now in drafting the report, and will not be ready to submit it to his Committee until Friday next. So far as any recommendations relating to Senators Harlan and Patterson are concerned, they will be decided upon only by the Committee in full session.

JUDICIAL.

The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day reported unanimously in favor of abolishing the Eastern Judicial District of Wisconsin.

THE OLD CHICAGO POST-OFFICE.

The Senate this evening passed the bill authorizing the exchange of the post-office site in Chicago for the Bridewell lot. It now needs but the signature of the President to become a law.

BURIED UNDER A MOUNTAIN OF BUSINESS.

The Credit Mobilier debate is destructive of legislative business in the House, and the members begin to talk of the probability of an extra session. Nearly the whole of to-morrow will, probably, be occupied by roll-calls on various propositions for the disposal of the Poland Committee's report. There will then remain the Wilson Committee's report, with their important bill to compel the restitution of the unlawful profits made out of the Credit Mobilier contracts; the Judiciary Committee's report on the impeachment of Colfax; the Deficiency Appropriation bill, which is full of matter for wrangles, the amendments to the Legislative appropriation bills, with the salary question to be again tested by a yea and nay vote, and half a dozen important conference reports, and whatever bills may result from the Mormon question in the Senate, and all this business is of imperative importance. Besides, the Speaker's table is burdened with Senate bills, every one of which has friends, who will clamor for its consideration. Nothing but a determination to work hard and talk little will enable the House to get through with the necessary work by Tuesday next.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Charles Stephania, Collector of Internal Revenue, Twelfth Illinois District. Postmasters—Leonard Wilson, Marshall, Mo.; David A. Byers, Kit Carson, Col.

The Conference Committee on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the House bill to extend the act establishing a Board of Commissioners for Southern claims, have agreed to recommend to their respective Houses that the bill pass extending the time for four years, and limiting the time in which claims shall be filed to the 3d of March next.

PACIFIC MAIL.

H. Smith, clerk to the House Committee on Claims, was before the Committee of Ways and Means this morning. He testified as to the information contained in a dispatch to the Boston *Advertiser*, saying he had no personal knowledge of money having been used by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to procure legislation, but he had been informed that a Southern member of Congress had offered for $50,000 to influence favorably fourteen votes in favor of the subsidy. The information reached witness through a conversation in the rooms of the Committee on Claims, at which several members of Congress were present.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY

this morning agreed to recommend an appropriation of $200,000 for commencing the construction of a new Library building to be erected on one of the squares recently purchased for the extension of the Capitol grounds.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The aggregate of appropriations, by the time all the Appropriation bills shall have been passed, will probably be $190,000,000.

HISTORIOGRAPHIC.

The Senate Indian Committee to-day agreed to report favorably on Dr. Woster's proposition for a historiographic attachment to the Indian Bureau.

UNION LEAGUE.

The National Council of the Union League of America will hold its annual session in Washington next Monday. It is represented that the business to be transacted is of great importance.

POMEROY'S $7,000.

John O. Page, of Independence, Kan., banker, has instituted a suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to recover from A. M. York the $7,000 delivered him by Senator Pomeroy during the recent Senatorial election. Proceedings were commenced yesterday by the filing of a petition upon which a writ of replevin was issued.

THE POMEROY COMMITTEE

determined not to comply with the request of Pomeroy's counsel that the money exhibited by York as Pomeroy's bribe be produced for examination by the Committee, on the ground that it has been fully described, and that its production is not material to the issue. The Committee will report on Saturday.

NO SUBSIDIES.

The Senate Appropriations Committee voted against adding any subsidy amendments to the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, on the ground that none of those proposed are germane to any paragraph in the bill. Among the amendments proposed was one providing for a Steamship Mail Service between San Francisco and Australia, and another for doubling the present mail service between New York and Brazil.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION AHEAD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—A Columbia (S. C.) dispatch says that the memorial which has been forwarded to the United States Senate, protesting against Senator John Patterson being allowed his seat, is extensively signed by members of the Legislature. It charges bribery in three instances.

CLAYTON.

REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—The select committee of the Senate appointed to investigate the charges against Senator Clayton, of Arkansas, based on evidence taken by the Ku-Klux Committee, made a report to-day.

The Senator was charged with issuing an illegal certificate of election to Congressman Edwards while Governor of Arkansas, and making corrupt bargains to secure his own election to the Senate. In relation to the Edwards certificate, the Committee say that by the returns from all the counties, as canvassed by the Secretary of State, it appears that Boles received 9,344 votes; Edwards, 8,211. The Governor excluded from the count the votes cast in the First and Third Wards in the City of Little Rock, and in certain precincts or townships in the County of Pulaski, in all of which the election had been declared illegal by the Legislature. Of these excluded votes, there had been cast for Boles 2,285, which, being deducted from the above number counted for Boles, left him 7,059, of which excluded votes there had been cast for Edwards 202, which, being deducted from the above number, counted for him 8,009, thus showing a majority for Edwards of 50 votes. The Committee find that Gov. Clayton was sustained in his action in Edwards' case by the Legislature, and the highest judicial tribunal of the State of Arkansas, and say: "And so we find in the case that the Governor did not act fraudulently. Hence he was not guilty of the offense charged, and that thus far there is nothing to impeach in his official character or conduct as a member of this body."

In relation to the charge of fraud perpetrated in the election of Gov. Clayton to the Senate, the Committee say: "We find nothing in it of such corrupt or criminal nature as to violate his election, or to warrant a disturbance of his present official position." The report concludes as follows: "We are, therefore, brought to the conclusion, after careful examination of all the facts, that there is nothing disclosed touching the charges made, as found in the testimony of Wheeler and Whipple before the Joint Select Committee, impeaching the official character and conduct of Senator Clayton. We accordingly recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the charges made and referred to the Select Committee for investigation, affecting the official character and conduct of the Hon. Powell Clayton, are not sustained, and that the Committee be discharged from their further consideration."

The report is signed by George W. Wright and Lot M. Morrill. The other member of the Committee, Senator Norwood, did not sign the report.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

GENEVA AWARD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the amendment to the Geneva Award bill was nonconcurred in, and a Committee of Conference ordered.

GOVERNMENT RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Transportation Routes to inquire into the propriety of constructing a first-class double-track railroad from the Atlantic seaboard to some point on the Mississippi or Missouri, with the consent of the States through which it passes, the road to be operated and controlled by the United States, and so managed as to cheapen transportation as much as possible.

THE CALENDAR.

The calendar was taken up, and the following bill passed: To extend the time for the completion of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad.

[The Vice President appointed Messrs. Edmunds, Carpenter, and Thurman as a Committee of Conference on the Geneva Award bill.]

INVESTIGATION EXPENSES.

A resolution appropriating $10,000 to defray the expenses of the Pomeroy investigation was adopted.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

Mr. HOWE, from the Committee on Claims, reported the House bill, making an appropriation to pay certain Southern claimants. The Committee, he said, had been able to give it only a slight consideration, and had, therefore, directed him to report it without recommendation. They had, however, examined it enough to find that many of the awards had gone far beyond the principle laid down by Congress, and, therefore, they could not approve it, but would recommend that it be placed on the calendar. The bill was placed on the calendar.

THE FISHERIES.

Mr. HAMLIN, by unanimous consent, called up the House bill to carry into effect the fishery clause of the Treaty of Washington, and it passed.

RELIEF.

The bill for the relief of certain officers at Chicago passed.

THE UTAH BILL.

At the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. EDMUNDS called up the bill to aid in the execution of the laws of Utah.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN explained the bill.

Mr. THURMAN moved to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to provide for the election by the Legislature, or by the qualified electors of Utah, of three Jury Commissioners, who shall act in conjunction with the Judge, Marshal, and Clerk, with equal power in selecting persons from whom juries are constituted, and to provide for writs of error to the Supreme Court of the United States in criminal cases, where the punishment is capital or imprisonment for six months, or a fine of $1,000.

Mr. MORTON said that, while every one, of course, disapproved of polygamy, it might be well to inquire how far the United States Government was itself responsible for the institution in Utah. The acts of the Territorial Legislature, in effect sanctioning polygamy, had never been annulled by Congress. There was question, therefore, whether the effect of this had not been to legalize polygamy.

Mr. THURMAN withdrew the motion to recommit, and offered his proposed provision as an amendment.

[Mr. Wright, from the Select Committee to investigate the charges against Clayton, made a report, accompanied by a resolution, declaring that the charges are not sustained. He also announced that Norwood would soon submit a minority report.]

On motion of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. Thurman's amendment was amended, so as to provide for two commissioners instead of three, and it was then agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to substitute the Surveyor-General of the Territory for the Judge, as an officer to aid in selecting persons to serve as jurors. Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to strike out the section which provides that aliens living in bigamy or polygamy shall not be admitted to citizenship. Mr. Sherman argued against this section, and also against the section limiting the amount of property that can be held by the Mormon Church, and forbidding it to solemnize polygamous marriages.

Mr. Sherman's motion to strike out was lost.

At 5 p. m. the Senate took a recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

AN INQUIRY.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether the Union Pacific Road Company, or any company authorized to build a road to connect with that road, or any assignee of said Company, will be entitled to lands or bonds for any roads which the Company may hereafter construct, and providing that until said Company shall report, the executive officers of the Government are requested to issue no bonds, patents, or certificates that may be claimed for the road constructed after this date. Agreed to.

Mr. LOGAN called up the House bill authorizing the exchange of the old post-office property in Chicago for other property in that city, which passed.

Mr. HITCHCOCK called up the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to survey and dispose of certain Indian lands in Nebraska and Kansas for the benefit of the Indians. Passed.

UTAH BILL.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Utah bill.

Mr. CRAGIN offered an amendment providing that, at all elections in Utah, the ballots shall be counted and the result announced immediately after the close of the polls, and making failure to do this a felony. Agreed to.

Mr. THURMAN moved to strike out the section which provides a legal process by which plural Mormon wives can get released from their husbands, and receive the custody of their minor children, and share their husband's property. He argued that this provision would tempt disreputable lawyers to stir up litigation and disturb society.

The motion to strike out was lost—yeas, 18; nays, 22.

Mr. THURMAN offered an amendment providing for writs of error to the Supreme Court of the United States in criminal cases, where punishment is six months imprisonment, or the fine $1,000.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend the amendment so as to make it apply to capital cases.

Mr. STEWART offered a substitute, creating three new United States Circuits, appeals to be taken to Circuit Courts from the Territorial Supreme Courts, and from the Circuit Courts to the United States Supreme Court, in cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Mr. THURMAN modified his amendment so as to provide for writs of error from the United States Supreme Court to the Territorial Courts in criminal cases, when punishment is capital or imprisonment for two years or fine of $2,000, and it was then amended as proposed by Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, confirming the appeal to capital cases, and adopted.

Mr. BAYARD moved to strike out the provision authorizing the United States Marshal or his deputies to call on United States troops in case he is threatened with resistance. He (Bayard) did not think it ought to be left to the dictation of a Deputy Marshal to call out troops on what he might choose to call a threatened resistance. Lost.

Several other amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill then passed.

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Sundry Civil Expenses Appropriation bill, with amendments.

At 12:30 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

After reading the journal, Judge POLAND said that so far as the Committee was concerned, it had no wish to hurry up the debate, but was willing to let it run for the rest of the session, if desired, but at the conference of the Committee, this morning, it was deemed best to let the House have an opportunity of determining that question. Therefore, he would test the sense of the House, on a motion to close the debate at 4 o'clock to-day.

Mr. BINGHAM suggested that a vote be taken after reading the journal to-morrow, the debate closing to-day, giving members time to see the arguments in the *Globe*.

Mr. MAYNARD suggested that, after the principal speeches to-day, other speeches should be limited to ten minutes.

Mr. HALE proposed that at 10 o'clock to-night the previous questions be seconded.

The SPEAKER cut short other suggestions and propositions by stating that they were a mere waste of time, inasmuch as it was a matter within the control of the Chairman of the Committee, Judge Poland, who could test the sense of the House at any time.

Mr. VOORHEES took the floor, but yielded in order that Mr. RITCHIE might suggest a substitute for the pending resolutions. The substitute was read. It declares that while there is no evidence of criminality in the purchase of Credit Mobilier stock by Ames, Brooks, Dawes, Scofield, Bingham, Kelley, and Garfield, yet circumstances call for emphatic condemnation, declaring as the sense of that body that the transaction was corrupting in tendency, pernicious in example, and greatly improper, and that the members concerned deserve the severest censure.

Mr. VOORHEES declined to yield to have the substitute offered, and declined to yield to the motion for the admission of ladies, but finally yielded for the latter.

Mr. BECK (Kentucky) condemned the whole Credit Mobilier scheme, and declared the members cognizant of it as grossly derelict, naming Hooper and Bingham, who held that stock, but not inculpated in those proceedings; also, naming Butler (Massachusetts), who was counsel, and who concerted the scheme. He could see no difference between the culpability of these men and that of Brooks. He dissented from the doctrines as to the power of expulsion for past offenses. With such a doctrine Paul would never have been an Apostle. The House was making history, and should vote to-day as if there was no precedent, and as if it was establishing a rule. He quoted the case of John Morrissey, a gambler and prize-fighter, who took his seat, and no man dared raise his voice against him, and he remained during his term and was as well a behaved member as was on this floor. The moment that precedent was set aside to give two-thirds of the House the right to expel, the death-peal of liberty was struck.

At the conclusion of Beck's remarks, Mr. PLATT moved to admit ladies to the hall. A vote was taken by the tellers, and the motion was lost.

Mr. HOAR moved that the families of members be admitted to the diplomatic gallery.

The SPEAKER remarked that on yesterday fifteen or twenty diplomats were crowded out.

Mr. HOAR wanted the vacant places filled.

The SPEAKER said that if gentlemen were entitled to seats there, they had a right to select their own time. [Laughter.]

VOORHEES FOR BROOKS.

Mr. VOORHEES then took the floor, and made an argument against the resolution for the expulsion of Brooks. Good character, he said, stood for something in this world, and when a man had lived long in a community and won its respect, there should be no haste in convicting him when grave charges are brought against him. He argued that there was no evidence of corrupt influence being exercised in this matter, and that certainly was a circumstance which should have its weight. If a charge were made that a bargain to assassinate a man was entered into, it would certainly be a circumstance to show that no attempt at assassination had been made. So in this case. Where was the record? Where was the bot showing that Mr. Brooks had acted or voted improperly? Not only had the Committee submitted no proof of it, but, so far as Mr. Brooks had been allowed, he had submitted negative proof. What wrong had the public suffered? What evil had Mr. Brooks done, or attempted to do? If he had not done it, then Mr. Brooks must have sat in the House bribed to do a certain thing, and not doing it. That was the showing of the Committee. He intimated that the Committee had not been very liberal toward Brooks, or given him time to explain away certain matters which seemed to bear heavily against him. He thought that if there was one case which appealed more than another to every sentiment of liberality and kindness, it was the case of Brooks—a man sick and broken in health since his voyage around the world, not broken by a sense of guilt, as he knew, but by an increase of malady on him under the nervous excitement naturally produced by his surroundings. He read a letter from Brooks to the Chairman of the Committee, complaining of the exclusion of testimony in his favor.

Mr. NIBLACK—A member of the Committee made an explanatory.

This brought Mr. BROOKS to his feet, who (addressing Niblack) said, "You opened the doors to Colfax two days after you closed them to me."

In conclusion, Voorhees declared solemnly that he never was upheld by a firmer faith in anything than that which he now had that Brooks had told the truth on this subject. He did not believe that he had been a corrupt Government Director. There was not a word of proof to show that he had committed malfeasance in office. He made a closing appeal to the House, not for mercy, but for justice. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

STEVENSON.

Mr. STEVENSON sustained the report of the Committee, which he said had been extorted by unquestionable facts from a reluctant Committee, and well that Committee might have been reluctant, for what was the charge? It involved the Vice-President-elect; the Vice-President sitting; the Speaker of the House; the Chairman of all the important Committees of the House; the House itself, its very existence and organization. He was not disposed to blame the Committee, when it caught all these great leviathans of the great deep in its net, that it was not quite able to haul them all into their little tubs. He quoted the testimony of the Wilson Committee, to show the enormity of the fraud perpetrated on the public, and said that even this was but a part of the great system of fraud outcropping, and the surface indications of a great system of fraud, by which there had been turned into the pockets of private and official citizens of this country the value of $200,000,000 of public land, and over $60,000,000 of cash, the value of the land being stated in railroad circulars to be not less than billions of dollars. It was the most mammoth fraud ever practiced on any government on the face of the earth, and how had it been done? Partly by legislation, Congressional and State, and chiefly Congressional. The lobby had been brought to bear; members had been interested; ex-members and members-elect had been interested, until there seemed to be the common apprehension among the people that an auction-room had been made of this legislative hall, and certain it was that more property had passed under yonder—the Speaker's hammer—than had ever passed under the hammer of any auctioneer in all the world, and how had this been carried out? Mainly by the suppression of inquiry by Congress. A cordon of corruption had been laid, sweeping from Maine to California, and it had succeeded. Tell him not that it was a failure. It was the grandest success ever achieved by such demoniacal means among men.

Mr. Stevenson referred to the *Congressional Globe* to show the action of various leading members of the House on questions affecting the Union Pacific Railway Company.

The hammer fell before he had got out of the labyrinths of the *Congressional Globe*, and permission to print what he would have said was rejected, through the objection of Mr. CONGER.

WANTED ALL TO GO.

Mr. WHITTHORNE got the floor for some minutes, and expressed his views in favor of the pending resolutions. He opposed the report, however, because it did not go far enough. He was in favor of expelling all implicated.

NIBLACK'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. NIBLACK, a member of the Select Committee, next took the floor, and made an argument in defense of the position taken by the Committee. No partisan considerations had influenced the Committee. The question involved was outside of, and beyond, the range of party politics. It was a question which relates not only to the integrity of the House, but which affected the honor of the Government itself, for, without an honest Congress, an honest Executive would be of little avail.

BINGHAM FOR HIMSELF.

Mr. BINGHAM took the floor, and prefaced his remarks by saying that he asked no pardon and tendered no apology for entering on the discussion. It was easy for any man to undertake to silence the voice of a representative of a free people by making false and malicious accusations against him. The men who undertook that task had mistaken altogether the temper of the man with whom they dealt. Some of the journals, he did not speak of the general press of the country, have dishonored their great station before the American people, holding in trust what had not been inaptly called in other days, "The Palladium of the Liberties of the People," in undertaking, by their clamor, to dictate to the representatives of the people how they should discharge the duty enjoined on them by the obligations of their oath. He would reply to them, in the language of the President of the French Assembly to the messenger of Napoleon, who commanded them to disperse: "Go tell your master that the Assembly of the people can receive no orders from him." He would say to those gentlemen, who had undertaken to control the action of the House under the pretense, he supposed, that they were the wardens of the public interest, and that they were the keepers of the consciences of the representatives of a free people. He asked no favors from such men. He did not live by the breath of their mouths. The representatives of the people were, thank God, as free under the shield of the Constitution as the representatives of the press, and knew just as well how to discharge their duty.

Passing on to the question of the power of the House to expel a member for acts done before his election, he said that, bad as the Credit Mobilier might be, its guilt was covered with a dark eclipse in the presence of the assumption made here, that any House of Representatives might usurp the power to strip the people of their right to representation on this floor in accordance with the expressed letter, as well as the spirit, of their own constitution and laws. He joined issue with the Committee. He joined issue with the mob which demanded a victim. He would have it understood that he interposed the laws of his country, not so much in behalf of a single man accused here, as in behalf of the rights of a free people thus attempted to be betrayed and be overturned by two-thirds of the House, in the exercise of what they were pleased to call the "power of purification." They had better begin with those who were so pure that they proposed that their neighbor should be condemned in violation of their oath, in violation of the Constitution and State laws, and in violation of all precedents. If there was anything which made a man impure before God and man, it was for him deliberately—not having, in the words of old law, "the fear of God before his eyes, but instigated by the Devil"—to break through the restrictions of an oath and the intrenchments of the written Constitution to issue a little petty power in the form of what he called "purification."

Referring to Brooks, he said that never in the long years of his service with him had he heard a breath of suspicion against his good name, until this accusation was made, and as to the Representative from Massachusetts, (Ames), it would be said of him, whatever might be the determination of the House, "he had not lived in vain," and that "he had contributed something to the honor and glory of his country." But whatever might be said of either of them, by way of praise or censure, one thing is true, that the American people would demand of this House that whatever rights belonged these men, under the Constitution and the law, should be accorded them. In conclusion, he prayed the House to consider that the question which it was trying was not so much the right of Ames and Brooks, but the right of the whole people, to representation. He trusted that whatever might be said by howl or mob, the moral ability of the Constitution, and the moral ability of the right of a free people to be represented according to their choice, would be respected. For himself, he was ready to record his vote, and by his vote to notify all comers that he would offer no victim to the mob through his violated oath and the violated Constitution of his country.

BANKS FOR EXPULSION.

Mr. BANKS next took the floor. He said he could not but feel that the judgment of the Committee was sustained by the facts. There was no man living who would more gladly have defended and befriended Mr. Brooks than himself. This was not a case against Brooks or against Ames. It was the case of the people for whom he (Banks) pleaded. It was a case of good government; and if it was to be secured by the acquittal of these gentlemen, none will be better pleased with the result than himself. If the members of the House should be so far forgetful of their duty as to strike down the popular assembly representing and protecting the interests of the people, on the naked and atrocious theory that men might commit whatever crimes they pleased, and that the House dare not investigate them because those crimes occurred a day or two before they were received as members, then they might bid farewell to all purity in legislation. He and other members of the Committee believed that this Republican House had the courage, fortitude, virtue, and integrity to stand by the right of the people, and by the traditions of representative and popular government.

Recess till 7:30 p. m.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolutions for the expulsion of Ames and Brooks.

Mr. BUTLER (Massachusetts) took the floor, but

(*Continued on the Eighth Page.*)

THE POLICE.

The So-Called "Suspension" of Washburn Annulled.

Capts. M. C. Hickey and F. Gund Reinstated.

Wherein the Mayor Failed to Perform the "Last Act."

Old Board Proceedings in the Criminal Court.

Klokke Swears He is Still of the Opinion that He is a Commissioner.

THE BOARD.

The newly-constituted Board of Police, ignoring the evil results that had followed the "secret session" farce inaugurated by the celebrated Commissioner of pre-historic times, known to fame and policemen as "Old Talcott," yesterday amused themselves with a meeting, from which reporters were excluded. The business before them was the consideration of the so-called charges drawn up under the directions of their predecessors against Superintendent Washburn. They had before them a communication from the Mayor, whose opinion had been asked by the Board upon the subject, and this gave the jolly gentleman from the Bridgeport district many qualms of stomach and conscience. The opinion from the Mayor reads as follows:

The Mayor's bill gave me the sole power of removal. The clause in that bill which gave me the power to remove annulled the clause in the city charter which had previously conferred on the Commissioners the power to suspend. It is folly to suppose the Commissioners can suspend Mr. Washburn when they no longer have authority to remove him. He was appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council; he is amenable for delinquencies or other offenses to me alone. That is the ground I have taken from the start. I notified the old Council, and they undertook to suspend Washburn that such action was unlawful. The Commissioners are my appointees; so was Washburn, I know no precedent for one appointee being arraigned by other appointees, or his being suspended or removed without the sanction of the officer who appointed all these officers. The Police Board can do nothing to suspend Washburn; the attempt they made to do so was in defiance of my authority, and a new Board cannot recognize an unlawful act of their predecessors.

The Board discussed the matter for some time. When the following resolutions were presented, then there was a general squirming and flopping on the part of the Nestor of Commissioners, who had survived nine colleagues and had three more years of office before him. This was the cause of his contortions:

WHEREAS, It appears from the records of this Board that on the day previous to the removal of E. F. C. Klokke and Charles A. Reno from the office of Commissioners of this Board, the Board did make an order directing the Secretary to prefer certain alleged charges against the Superintendent; and

WHEREAS, The Secretary did present, on that day, what purports to be charges against the Superintendent; and

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this Board the said action of the Board was unauthorized by law, and the alleged charges were not prepared in the manner required by law and are insufficient to authorize this Board to act thereon; therefore, be it

Resolved, That said alleged charges be, and the same are hereby, dismissed, and the said order directing charges to be prepared by the Secretary, and requiring the Superintendent be, and they are hereby, rescinded.

Though he tried to smile, and though the exact tenor of his remarks was unknown, yet there is reason to believe that the smile left his rosy countenance, and he looked woefully unhappy. When a vote was taken, it is said he voted with an emphasis in the negative that would have driven the "German Sage" wild with envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness. But the preamble and resolution were passed to his innate disgust. And there was no protest.

HICKEY AND GUND.

There has been much said about the removal of Capts. Hickey and Gund. They were removed for disobedience, and the question of their reinstatement has been argued pro and con. The Mayor failed to report his removal of these officers to the Council, and therefore doubted his right to reinstate them or have others appointed in their places. He accordingly appealed to the Law Department for enlightenment. The following opinion from Mr. Tuley explains itself:

To the Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor:

SIR: In reply to your communication asking my opinion upon the following questions, I answer: The act known as the "Mayor's Act" provides "that any such officer may be removed by the Mayor, whenever in his opinion the interests of the city may require such removal; but he shall report to the Council his reasons for such removal to the legislative authority at its next regular meeting. Under this act, on the 31st day of January last, Capts. Hickey and Gund were notified by you in writing that they were removed from office. Through inadvertence you failed to notify the Common Council of your action at its next regular meeting, which was held on the 3d day of February next after such communication upon the subject ever been made to the Council. What was the effect as to the removal by reason of the failure to notify the Council, and what is the present status of Messrs. Hickey and Gund as to office in the police force of the city, are the questions which arise, and upon which you have solicited my opinion. I have considered the subject with care, in the absence of all direct authority, or decisions, found it difficult to arrive at an entirely satisfactory conclusion upon all the questions presented. I am not prepared to say that the power of removal which couples with the power of the requirement that the Executive shall report to the legislative body at its next meeting his reasons for an exercise of the power, and the question be decided without reference to direct precedents of any kind. Statutes conferring a power of this kind, in so far as they affect the powers to be pursued by the Executive in making any removal, must be strictly construed, and no application, while the law does not permit the question as to the necessity of the removal to be investigated, or the sufficiency of the reasons therefor reported to the Council to be determined by them, yet the second clause of the law, in from the report of the Mayor made to the City Council, and presented upon the Council records on a meeting in its legislative capacity, is not to be so illiberally construed that the Mayor may, if he so desires, secretly remove an officer and keep the office vacant to the injury of the public service so long as he may wish to do so? To hold that the failure to report at the next regular meeting did not render inoperative the removal, would be to give such a construction to the statute, as there is no provision in the law by which such a report from the Mayor can be compelled. While no object has yet been interposed in an official, yet, once apprised, he has rights to the exercise of the functions of the office which the law will protect. Such a construction of this law would not only enable the Mayor to violate with impunity these rights, but also give him the power to seriously jeopardize the public interests. The public have an interest in having a public office constantly filled, and the duties thereof continuously performed, and a power like this, the exercise of which is so distinctly connected with, and which must so seriously affect, the public interests, must be strictly construed, and a requirement to do an act at, or within, a certain time must be held to be mandatory in its character, and, if complied with, or required to be done in connection with, or as a part of, some other act, the construction should prevail that a failure to comply with such a requirement at the time specified invalidates and renders nugatory that which has therefore been done.

This statute being anomalous, in its character,—not in giving the power of removal, but in coupling with the exercise of the power the requirements of a "report" to the Council,—it is possible that a different construction than that I have indicated,—as to the effect of a failure to report to the Council,—may be given it by the courts, but the construction herein stated I have arrived at after a careful consideration of the principles involved, and of all decisions of the courts which shed any light upon the questions presented. In conclusion, I am satisfied that, not having made the "report" of your action to the Council, you can recall the notification of removal, and am strongly inclined to the opinion that the true construction of the law as regards the effect of your failure to notify the Council at its next regular meeting is, that the non-fulfillment of this requirement rendered nugatory and of no effect the notification of removal.

M. F. TULEY, Corporation Counsel.

Upon the receipt of this opinion, the Mayor sent word to Supt. Washburn, notifying him of the status of the two Captains, and instructing him to order them to report at once for duty.

Thus Capts. Gund and Hickey are once more Capts. Gund and Hickey de jure and de facto. They will probably resume their commands today.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The Board of Police contest came up again yesterday morning, before Judge Gary, in the Criminal Court.

Mr. Goudy, counsel for Messrs. Reno and Klokke, submitted the following affidavit, and thereupon asked leave to file an information:

Ernest F. C. Klokke, being duly sworn, says: On the 24th of February, 1873, Carlile Mason and Levi P. Wright, of the County of Cook and State of Illinois, appeared in the office of the Commissioners of the Board of Police of the City of Chicago, in said county and State, and understook to, and did, act as Commissioners of said Board, and proceeded to elect and select said Mason as President of said Board. They and Mark Sheridan, Commissioner of said Board, acted upon the usual business, and they still continue to so act as Commissioners. Affiant further says that he and Charles A. Reno were voted for and elected as such Commissioners, at the last general election held in the County of Cook, on the 5th day of last November; that they were duly commissioned by the Governor and qualified, and by virtue thereof they have been acting and performing all the duties of the said office, until the 24th of February, when the said Mason and Wright intruded therein, as aforesaid. And affiant further says that the terms of office of the said Reno and deponent have not expired, nor have they, or either of them, resigned or voluntarily vacated said offices, or either of them. Deponent further says that they are advised by counsel, and they believe, that they, the said Reno and Klokke, are now, with said Sheridan, the only legal Commissioners of the Board of Police, and that the said Mason and Wright are not lawfully entitled to hold or exercise said office, and the deponent further says that the said Mason and Wright are not such Commissioners, if the Mayor of Chicago has not lawfully, and by due authority of law, removed them, the said Reno and Klokke, from office, as he claims to have done, on or about the 29th day of January, 1873; and the question of the legal right of the Mayor aforesaid to remove the Commissioners of the Board of Police from office without any reasonable grounds is the only one, as they are advised, involved in the proceedings about to be commenced against the said Mason and Wright, in the Criminal Court of Cook County.

Mr. Goudy went on to say that the statute provided that if any person should usurp any office, the State's Attorney could apply for leave to file an information in the nature of a quo warranto, upon the relation of any individual. Application was now made to the Criminal Court, under that section of the new constitution giving it criminal and quasi-criminal jurisdiction. The language of Sec. 10 of the new Practice Act, referring to a petition for which provision was not elsewhere made, was perplexing, and it was his opinion that it related to some other chapter prepared by the revisers, and upon which the Legislature had not yet acted. Still, he could not see that it essentially altered the proceedings under the old statute, the first section of which, provided that on the filing of the information was filed, the defendant should appear and plead as of that term.

The Court stated that, where application was made for a rule to show cause why an information should not be filed, it was an ex parte proceeding, and would be granted as a matter of course, and Mr. Goudy did not ask for such a rule, or would both sides make the arguments upon the affidavit he had filed?

Mr. Goudy was willing to elect either course. If the counsel on the other side saw fit the affidavit could be considered as a rule to show cause.

Gen. Stiles said he and Mr. Tuley were present to resist the granting the information.

The Court would like to hear any reasons against filing the information. Did they propose to make any issue of fact on the affidavit presented?

Gen. Stiles said this was an attempt to file an information to decide whether the right of Mason and Commissioners. Under the case prosecuted the Court might make judgment of ouster against one side, but it could not put the other in. While it might logically follow from a decision that the Mayor had no right to appoint Wright and Mason, that he had no power to remove Reno and Klokke, it did not legally follow. It might be a part of the reasoning of the Court, but could be no part of the judgment itself. In the concluding portion of the affidavit, the affiant said: "and the question of the legal right of the Mayor aforesaid to remove the Commissioners of the Board of Police from office without any reasonable ground is the only one, as they are advised, involved in the proceedings about to be commenced against said Mason and Wright." The Court, he submitted that that was not involved at all, except by way of argument. It might, or might not, become necessary to consider whether the Mayor had the power to remove Messrs. Reno and Klokke; it did not follow necessarily that that question would be considered at all. Supposing it should appear that Messrs. Wright and Mason had not been confirmed by the Common Council. That would end the question, and no one would claim there was any lawful appointment. If the object, as Mr. Klokke said it was, only to test the question of the right of the Mayor to remove himself and his associate, it could never be done under the present proceeding. There were others, however, in which it could be tested, as if one of the relators should bring an action in assumpsit against the city to obtain the salary due since the alleged removal. They would say the question directly, for he did not see how the city could defend upon any other ground but that the plaintiff was not a Police Commissioner, and, therefore, not entitled to the salary. A bill for an injunction against Mason and Wright might raise the same question. If they resorted to either of those remedies, they would not be joined in the present proceeding. The Illinois statute was closely modeled after the English one, of 9 Queen Anne, but omitted a few words which would seem to allow a joining under the English law. It was questionable whether the Court could determine the right of each to the office of Commissioner in the same proceeding. If the Court gave judgment of ouster, it would remove Mason and Wright, but would not put Reno and Klokke back, for the only question involved was whether the present Commissioners were legally acting. If they were to accept such a judgment of ouster, it would work a dissolution of the Board, and leave it without a quorum. That result it was desirable to avoid, if there was another course open to the relators which was equally effective, though probably not as prompt. In an action of assumpsit Messrs. Reno and Klokke could get a direct decision as to whether they were entitled to the office. He referred to an English case where the Court refused leave to file an information, since a judgment of ouster would work the effect which he claimed it would in the pending case. The affidavit was a statement of fact, on which leave to file information was asked for. But the one under consideration was not specific enough, since it did not state that they had not been removed. They stated that they had been "voted for and elected," but it might have to be decided whether it was an elective or appointive office. Still, the averments probably raised a presumption that they had been Commissioners. But they made no reference to the various ways in which they might have been put out of office. The affidavit did not show that there had been any violent exercise of power by Wright and Mason. They had not put out Reno and Klokke. The latter were a majority of the Board, and could have acted, had they seen proper, even without Mr. Sheridan. They had not been interfered with. Why, then, should they begin a proceeding like the present one, which might result in a dissolution of the Board, providing the decision was against Wright and Mason, and they did not appeal? It was desirable to avoid any such result, since it would interfere with the payment of the police. All that trouble could be avoided, if Messrs. Reno and Klokke would sue out their action of assumpsit. In that way, or by mandamus, they could test the question which they wanted to, and which could not be tested in the present proceeding, for the Court could give no judgment upon it. It could turn out Mason and Wright, but not put in the others.

Mr. Tuley objected to filing the information upon two grounds. In the first place, the statute required that the proceedings should be as usual in cases of information of that kind. The first step being for a rule to show cause why an information should not be filed. If the Court decided that that was not necessary, then he objected because the parties he represented had had no opportunity to show why leave should not be given, and to enable the Court to exercise its discretion. The affidavit said that they were voted for, elected, and commissioned, and acted under that election. If, upon counter-affidavits, it could be shown that no new and doubtful point of law arose, the Court might prefer, rather than to throw a doubt upon the validity of the acting Board, to refuse to grant the leave asked for. He was prepared to assert that the affidavit was untrue in fact.

The Court said the regular course undoubtedly was for a rule to show cause. If they objected to treating that affidavit as though it were a rule, they were entitled to file counter-affidavits. He had understood them to consider the hearing as upon a rule to show cause, but if they wanted to file counter-affidavits, they must have an opportunity.

Mr. Tuley said that if Mr. Goudy made a motion for a rule, they had nothing to say, it being ex-parte, but if he applied for leave to file, they objected.

Mr. Goudy remarked that, as he had said before, it was a matter of indifference to him. He had understood that the other side had agreed to take the affidavit as a rule.

Gen. Stiles said they had not intended to so accept it.

The Court directed the Clerk to issue a rule to show cause, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

HOW MUCH IS A LOAD?

Experts in the Teaming Business Tell How Many Pounds Two Horses Can Draw.

The Evidence Elicited at the Suit of the Humane Society vs. Joseph Stockton's Foreman.

The case of The People v. Thomas Murphy was tried before Justice Haines yesterday afternoon. The complainants were the Illinois Humane Society, the defendant, who is foreman at Col. Stockton's stable, being charged with cruelty to animals. Although he was discharged, the testimony given below is of interest to all persons owning teams, as it shows what is considered to be a fair load for two ordinary horses, and answers a question often asked.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES L. BRANSON.

James L. Branson, sworn: On the 20th of the present month I and Mr. Chapman were standing on the corner of Madison and Desplaines streets; saw several of Stockton's teams passing, among them a heavily loaded box of sugar; horses seemed to be overloaded, and we spoke to the drivers about it; the animals were sweating very freely, and wherever the harness touched them, was of a quantity of lather; it was all the horses could do to pull up the raise on Desplaines street; we followed one team up, and took the name and number of the drivers; the horses were old; one was 20 years, and the shoulders of one of them the skin was galled and blood issued from the abrasion; the legs of one were enlarged considerably, but the animal did not limp particularly; the load weighed 5,000 pounds, and we thought it was a case which should be prosecuted.

Cross-examined: The horses were in good flesh, and would weigh from 1,400 to 1,600 pounds each, and the truck from 2,500 to 3,000 pounds; my impression was the wheels were a little above the platform of the truck; the roadway that day was bad,—covered with snow, and made pulling hard; did not notice that the horses slipped, or when they started; the collars appeared to fit close to the shoulders; the hair beneath the collars was fresh, showing that the horses had not been worked for some time; have never handled any teams in the city; have had experience in the country; Murphy told me that the horses should not have had such a load as they were drawing,—that they were old horses, and had not been worked much this winter.

L. B. Chapman testified substantially as the previous witness.

TESTIMONY OF PATRICK M'MAHON.

Patrick M'Mahon, sworn: The horses are good feeders, and as able to work as any others; their harness was good; the "gall" referred to by Bronson was not a gall; it had been one, but it was dried up; the legs of the horses were not swollen; they had been worked for two years; it was caused by a tumble on the manure pile, while drawing a dead horse into the yard; this horse is a large one, and is between 11 and 12 years old; he is a rather fine horse in good condition, and would run if there was no halter on him; he eats two pecks of oats a day, and half a bushel of cut feed at night; they were in good condition when they left the stable; the horses have been driven for three years, and have been six years in the business; in my opinion the horses could have drawn 8,000 as well as 6,000 pounds; the halter that I purchased from them was caused by my getting under the harness; horses are soft when they go out first, and are very liable to lather.

Cross-examined: The horses had not been out much this winter, for the reason that the heavy snow-storms had been out before this winter, but not for two months.

Redirect examination: In fair weather, for an ordinary team, weighing 1,400 and 1,600 pounds, 6,000 is a fair load; teamsters do not often put on more than 6,500; horses are not trotted with a load on; the load on the wagon on the 20th inst. was not too heavy for them; in my opinion the driver of the team should have kept there so as they would be available whenever they would be required.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. PHILLIPS.

Capt. A. Phillips, sworn: Am foreman of Farwell's stable; have been in the business; would think from 6,000 to 7,000 pounds was a fair load; have hauled to the Burlington depot, on our trucks, 8 tons; the horses will weigh 1,600 pounds; they were never injured by pulling; the harness is governed by the capacity of the horses; a horse that is kept in the barn will sweat easier than one which is worked every day; I do not think, from the statement of Mr. Bronson, that the gall amounted to anything; my loads in busy seasons a year ago 7,600 pounds.

Cross-examined: In a spring-truck, the larger portion of the weight is on the rear wheels; if a horse was galled, I think it would limp when he was hitched; I do not know that the swollen legs would incapacitate a horse.

TESTIMONY OF H. H. KNIGHTH.

H. H. Knight, sworn: Am foreman of the stock of the United States Express Company; our loads are not governed by any rules; we take three or five tons, as the case may be; from what I have heard, I do not think the load was too heavy; have worked two good horses 16 or 17 years old, and if I had a big load, I would rather put them on than any others; it would be wrong to load a team as heavily on a bad day as on a good one; a 6,000-pound load could not be overloaded in good weather.

TESTIMONY OF DR. C. S. OTIS.

Dr. C. S. Otis, sworn: Am a veterinary surgeon; examined a span of horses at Stockton's stable; they weighed between 1,500 and 1,600 pounds each; both seemed to be in good working condition; they are well along in years; the leg of one was swollen, but that would not prevent him from working; saw no gall on either; there might have been one, as I did not look at the shoulder particularly.

TESTIMONY OF LEVI P. WRIGHT.

Col. L. P. Wright, sworn: Am a contractor; use no trucks in under the circumstances mentioned; should consider 6,000 pounds a good load for two horses; these particular horses, and all of Stockton's, being better than the average, could draw more; he has the best horses in the city.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN SHAW.

John Shaw, sworn: Am a teamster; have been for twenty-five years; know the team in question; from what I have heard I do not think they were overloaded; should think 6,000 pounds a good load for 2,000 pounds as the roads were last Thursday; in my opinion, for a 2,800 pounds to team, 6,500 to 7,000 pounds would be a fair load; it would depend upon the grade—5,000 if there were no grades; the team alluded to is larger than the ordinary run in this city.

TESTIMONY OF MARTIN NAUGHAN.

Martin Vaughan, sworn: Am a teamster; do not think the team would have been overloaded if they had had 7,500 pounds; had a smaller horse than either that has drawn 4,500; we have to draw a car-load in three loads, and must put on all we can without injuring the horses; have been in the business twenty-one years.

STATEMENT OF MR. STOCKTON.

Mr. Stockton stated that loads were hauled according to the weight of the material; would not be policy to overload a team to-day, and lose them to-morrow; the team in question walked very slowly, and a person on the sidewalk might think they were pulling very hard, when they really were not; he thought the team could have easily handled a ton more.

ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Bronson urged that the appearance of the horses was such as to convince him that they were being cruelly treated. A gall was sufficient to require the horses to be kept in the barn until it was well.

Mr. Stockton denied that there was a gall; it was healed up. He was very careful, and did not permit his men to abuse his horses. If the Humane Society witnessed any cruelty on the part of his employes, he would like to have them reported, and he would deal with them in a prompt manner. He had assisted the Society all he could.

THE CONCLUSION.

The Court did not think the team was overloaded, or that there was a gall, and therefore discharged Mr. Murphy.

THE LAW COURTS.

The Pernicious System of "Law Without Publicity."

Application to the Circuit Judges to Disallow Suppression of Suits.

The Jurisdiction of State and Federal Courts.

A New Issue in the Jury Question—The Unpaid Fees.

Extraordinary Sale of a Bankrupt Fire Insurance Company's Assets.

Yesterday Judge Drummond disposed of the Ainsworth mink war, so far as the United States Courts are concerned, by deciding that the State Court would have to take cognizance of the case. His opinion is subjoined:

The facts in the case that were argued before me yesterday and on the ground are substantially these: In 1867, the Legislature of Illinois granted to parties the right to manufacture a fertilizer out of the offal of animals slaughtered in the City of Chicago. The act created a corporation, and authorized the location of the place of manufacture. Under this act of incorporation, the parties went on and constructed works, and commenced the manufacture of the fertilizer. The place at the time was not within the limits of the Town of Hyde Park; afterwards it was included within its corporate limits, and an action was commenced in the State Court by a party who felt himself aggrieved by the erection and carrying on of these works, on the ground that they were a nuisance and an injury to his property. Before that, an action was brought in this Court against the Town of Hyde Park, the allegation being that the town, by ordinance, had interfered with the chartered rights of the Company under this act of the Legislature.

There were two questions presented in the argument. One was whether this Court had the right to maintain the bill filed here by the corporation called the Northwestern Fertilizing Company. The views of the Court were presented upon that question the other day, and I was inclined to hold that, under the first section of the act of the 20th of April, 1871, the Court had original jurisdiction of the case, on the ground that there was a right claimed by the corporation and secured to it under the Constitution of the United States, and there was an attempt on the part of the Town of Hyde Park to interfere with a right thus claimed and protected. The other question, whether the Company had the right to transfer the case pending in the State Court to this court under the *certiorari* that was issued, was argued yesterday, and that question I will proceed to answer at this time. After the best consideration I have been able to give the subject, I am not satisfied that the Court has jurisdiction in that case. I am not clear about it, and I think in all such cases the Court ought to be free to act upon the question when it appears clear. The ground upon which it is claimed that the case can be transferred from the State to the Federal Courts is certainly a plausible one. It is this: The section of the act of March 3d, 1871, declares "that such proceedings were to be prosecuted in the several District or Circuit Courts of the United States, with and subject to the same rights of appeal, review upon error, and other remedies provided in like cases in such courts;" and the provisions of the act of the 9th of April, 1866, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means for their vindication, and the other remedial laws of the United States, which are in their nature applicable in such cases." Now, the position on the part of the counsel, who claims that the Court has jurisdiction to remove this case is, briefly stated, as I understand it (and it comes to that), that, wherever the Court has original jurisdiction, it can transfer a case from the State to the Federal Court under the *certiorari* that is provided for in the act of 1789, and other legislation since. It is necessary, of course, to consider what those previous statutes are,—"other remedies provided in like cases." It refers particularly to the act of 1866. That act refers to the act of 1863. It is under the acts of 1833, 1863, 1866, and 1871, as I understand, that the claim is set up, that a fair construction of the act of the 20th of April, 1871, is to include within its scope all the cases, so as to authorize a transfer where it gives original jurisdiction to the District or the Circuit Court. While the argument is plausible, I cannot yield my assent to the position entirely to it. I will state very briefly some reasons why I cannot do so. If we look to the legislation of Congress in relation to the cases which might be removed from the State to the Federal Courts, we see that, in all cases where a removal has been authorized, the circumstances under which it is to take place are specifically set forth. It is so under the act of 1833, the last section of which provides "that which is: "The jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of the United States shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Revenue laws of the United States, where the matter in dispute shall exceed the sum of $50." Or against any officer, civil or military, or any person "charged with any crime, or wrongs done," etc., "he shall have the right to remove the case." Now, this being the language of the various statutes upon the subject, how precise, how setting out in particular manner every contingency which must concur in order to authorize the transfer of a case from the State to the Federal Court, is it to be supposed that Congress intended, in this act of the 20th of April, 1871, by general language, to include all that is therein in, it would be the rule which had always been adopted in previous legislation), to authorize the transfer? All these statutes give generally the rights, just as this law gives, and declares that the courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction; but they do not, on that account, declare that, in all such cases, they may be removed into the district or the Federal Courts. They specify the circumstances which must exist to authorize the removal, and it seems to me the argument is very strong—so strong that I do not feel inclined to take jurisdiction of the case, where they have been specific in every other case they did the United States by this general language to authorize the Federal Courts to remove a case from the State Court. What is it that is claimed? It is not pretended that the right set up here is within the language of any one of the statutes authorizing the transfer. As I have said, you must take the ground that, in every case where the statute gives original jurisdiction, it was the intention that the case might be transferred. This is a right set up under the authority of the State—a charter created by the State. True, when the charter is made and the corporation is clothed with certain rights, then the Constitution of the United States throws its protecting arm around those rights and declares that they shall not be jeopardized within certain limits—they shall not be affected by subsequent legislation of the States: that this charter, for certain purposes, is in the nature of a contract; that the Constitution protects it as a contract, and that it cannot be impaired by subsequent legislation. That is the right which is set up; and it is claimed that if this right thus set up, where a party is sued in the State Court, the case can be transferred. I have thought, and for the purposes of the motion so held, that the language of the first section of the act of April 20, 1871, was express in giving the Court original jurisdiction, and that the only question was whether the fact that it was a corporation deprived it of the power to come into the Federal Courts. I held that it did not; that if it was the case of an individual whose rights were affected it could come into the Federal Court, and that did not lose that right because it was a corporation. But I am asked to go further and hold that, in all these cases, wherever there is original jurisdiction, the case can be transferred—that upon a particular showing it must be transferred, because the language of the section is general, and that it shall be where contingencies have occurred provided therein it shall be the duty of the State Court to proceed no further in the cause, and it has been held that all acts subsequently done by the State Court are simply void, and that the parties may disregard and pay no attention to anything done by the State Court. This is the view I take of the question. I admit it is one of great magnitude. I am not prepared to get free from difficulty, but I have felt inclined to sustain the jurisdiction in that case. The inclination of my mind is against it in this case, and I am willing to make an order remanding the case to the State Court, and give the parties, if they so desire, an opportunity of testing the question before the Supreme Court of the United States, which they will have the right to do at once.

Mr. Swett announced that he would consult with Judge Beckwith, his associate, and inform the Court, this morning, what course they intended to pursue.

MOVEMENTS AGAINST LAW WITHOUT PUBLICITY.

Yesterday morning, an application of considerable interest was made to Judge Tree, in the shape of a motion by Mr. W. King that the Judges of the Circuit Court direct the Clerk of the Court to discontinue the practice of suppressing suits. The Court asked Mr. King to state the grounds upon which he made the motion, and to particularize any cases that had transpired in the Circuit Court.

Mr. King was unable to do so on the spur of the moment, but he related several instances of cases, particularly in divorce, that had been suppressed in the Superior Court, not for service, as stated, but simply to secure secrecy.

His Honor said that, no information of such practices prevailing in the Circuit Court being made, he could take no cognizance of the matter; and Mr. King left, to hunt up cases.

The "suppression" business has recently obtained formidable dimensions. Formerly of rare occurrence, unless for the legitimate object of obtaining service, it has lately been merely necessary for a lawyer to indicate his desire to have the matter suppressed, and the thing has been done. Under these circumstances, it is quite practicable to pass suits of the greatest public interest through the Courts without the reporters knowing anything about them, although principles and circumstances might be involved of the utmost importance that the interest of public morality demanded should be printed; and only a week or so ago a certain prominent couple were divorced and not a single reporter had the slightest idea of the parties being in court. It is not necessary that the reporter should relate all he knows of these practices. The intelligent reader will see at a glance how pernicious a secret system of law and justice may become, and how necessary it is that a stop should be put to the evil. It is only fair to the clerks to say that they are powerless in the matter. This movement is now ended.

LIABILITY OF TRUE CONVICTS FOR UNPAID JURY FEES.

An interesting question, involving in the aggregate a large sum of money, has come up in the Circuit Court. During the past two months a number of jurymen, confident of receiving the unreasonable and extravagant payment for their services which has made the employment of those countrymen of ours who are so profitable, have left their fees uncollected, to be called for when convenient. Now that the Judges have decided against the monstrous practice that has prevailed, these gentlemen are beginning to inquire anxiously after their fees. A citizen, entitled to $25 under the late system, and $5 under the new, called on the Clerk for his certificate. His indignation at being offered $5 was excessive, and he declared he would sue the county for the full amount, resting his claim on the fact that his services had been rendered before the Judges had arrived at their decision to reduce the allowance, that the other jurymen serving with him had been paid the full amount, and that he was entitled to the same amount as them. One of the County Commissioners being present at the time, the Clerk asked instructions from him; and was directed to pay no one whatever more than the Judges had authorized, whether the service had been performed before or after the decision.

Large numbers of jurymen, who have refused to accept the reduced remuneration, and others who postponed settlement until the Judges should have defined their rights, will hear of this determination with concern.

$18,602.08 OF BANKRUPT'S ASSETS SOLD FOR $192.10.

The screaming farce of a public sale of the accounts of the Chicago Firemen's Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, has been performed on the steps of the Republic Building with mournful success. The accounts amounted to the sum of $18,602.08, and the sum realized was $192.10, cash down. Sixty or ninety days' credit was not asked by any one of the hundreds of capitalists who crowded in this stock. The dividends of the creditors will not be increased more than 150 per cent by this financial operation. A judgment against J. K. Pollard for $3,404.17 went dog cheap at $1.25; a judgment "against Malcolm" of $1,599.10 produced the munificent sum of $1; a claim against F. Woodward of $1,000.80 was purchased by F. S. Woodward himself for 25 cents; one of $1,437.50 was bought by the D. M. Ford Manufacturing Company for $3; a policy of the State Insurance Company for $601.98 was sold for $5 to T. M. Nelson; and one miserable item of $13 was not sold at all, because the debtor is also a creditor, and the amount is to be deducted from his overwhelming dividends.

THE FRANCIS MUNSON ESTATE.

The Assignee in the matter of Francis Munson yesterday reported to the Court that the estate of the bankrupt consists of a stock of stationary, store situate at Nos. 285 and 287 Madison street; a lithographing establishment, and a bindery; that he has negotiated a sale of said stationery to Cyrus Skeen for the sum of $9,937.70, on time, with security, and that he has an opportunity to sell the bindery to J. W. Murray for $1,407 cash; which sales the Court approved. He further reported that the bankrupt's debts aggregate $65,000, of which $38,000 is amply secured by mortgage upon real estate, the title to which is in the bankrupt's wife, and $1,000 otherwise sufficiently secured; that the remaining indebtedness amounts to about $25,000, of which Millard & Decker claim $7,500, alleged to be secured in the printing establishment; and that J. W. Butler & Co. hold and own claims amounting to $10,000.

BANKRUPTCY NOTES.

An examination was held, yesterday, of James Baxter, in the matter of Lewis W. Case. It is not too much to say that Mr. Baxter, as a witness, merits all the eulogiums that could be bestowed upon Mr. Baxter as a manipulator of a bankrupt's stock. The examination may be pronounced a failure.

Upon representations that Francis Munson, bankrupt, possesses property that has not been disclosed, an examination of that person was yesterday ordered by the Court under Section 26.

In the matter of John McKinnon, adjudication by default was entered; warrant returnable before Register Hibbard on the 28th March.

In the matter of Leander Rockwell, an order was yesterday given for a re-examination, before Isaac Dayton, Register in New York City, of the claims of Peake, Opdyke & Co., and of any members of that firm, or their clerks.

In Van Velzer & Blackman, debtors confessed acts of bankruptcy, and an adjudication was entered.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

County Attorney Root, it is said, will commence suits against the jurors who have received this outrageous sums of money stated in previous issues, for the recovery of all amounts over and above the legal fees.

An attachment was yesterday issued against the Balbach Printing Press Company, of Philadelphia, at the suit of the S. P. Bounds, for $5,278.04.

Cyrus S. Bixby and wife yesterday brought suit against the city, in assumpsit, $9,000.

Thomas Gleason and others, the persons who obtained an award, recently, at the hands of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, by Commissioners mutually agreed on, now seek to obtain the money, by a trespass on the case suit in the Circuit Court. The Company has entered upon the land, but not paid the cash, $9,000. The land is situated on the northwest corner of Carroll and Halsted streets.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company yesterday brought suit in ejectment from part of its track in the west half of the northwest quarter of Sec. 22, 38, 14, upon which the defendant has entered, against the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, laying the damages at $1,000.

The Gaugha Fertilizing case, in the United States Courts, being remanded to the State Courts, it is supposed that the suit will be dismissed in the latter court, and a new bill filed in the United States Circuit Court.

Certain "goods and chattels" of Jacob Hyort were yesterday replevined from E. Greensebaum and others, charged with wrongfully detaining them. They consist of one abstract of title of Lot 9, of Block 7, in Ogden's Addition to Chicago.

E. S. Edger & Co. yesterday commenced suit in assumpsit against the Michigan Central Railroad Company; damages, $5,000.

Charles C. P. Holden yesterday commenced suit, in assumpsit, $20,000, against Milton B. Bushnell, Sykes Watkins, and Patrick H. Lawler.

The Cicero dangerous roadway suit resulted in $5,000 damages being voted to Weidenbaum, yesterday, by a deeply sympathetic jury.

The famous Ames suit was yesterday ended by the jury finding for the Union National Bank, of Chicago, $5,922.45 damages.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—The United States District Attorney v. Thirty-three barrels of whiskey and other liquors, seized for being illegally conveyed from the place of distillation.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—5,982—S. P. Bounds v. The Balbach Printing Press Company; assumpsit, $5,278.04, and attachment for $5,278.04—the parties living in Philadelphia. 5,983—Cornelius F. Kolchers v. Gabriel Gunderson; ejectment, $300. 5,984—Cyrus S. Bixby and Mary, his wife, v. The City of Chicago; assumpsit, $3,000. 5,985—F. Rudolph v. C. S. Hearst and A. D. Hyde; assumpsit, $3,000. 5,986—Thomas Gleanson et al. v. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company; trespass on the case, $9,000 (the value of land condemned and entered upon, viz.: The south 60 feet of Lots 10, 11, 12, and 13, of Block 1, in Carpenter's addition, being the northwest corner of Carroll and Halsted streets). 5,987—Conrad Metzger v. Henry Schaefer; assumpsit, $600. 5,988—Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company v. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company; ejectment from the plaintiff's track for 1,650 feet southeast and northwest across the north 83 acres of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 22, 38, 14; damages, $1,000. 5,989—Charles A. Street and Warne B. Chadsey v. William Lange; assumpsit, $500. 5,990—Schofield & Swasey v. Mary A. De Loyndes; suit for $500, professional services for the recovery of property in the Town of Jefferson. Placed at $5,000. 5,991—John L. Nicholls v. Illinois Central Railroad Company; case, $1,000.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—2,500—Jacob Hyort v. Bliss Greenbaum, Gerhardt Foreman, and John Halversen; affidavit for replevin of abstract of title of Lot 9, Block 7, in Ogden's addition to Chicago. 43,501—August Gerstel v. Isaac S. Robinson, Abraham Robinson, and Gerstel Robinson; assumpsit, $1,200. 43,502—E. S. Edger & Co. v. Michigan Central Railroad Company; assumpsit, $5,000. 43,503—Joseph M. Lyons v. George H. Locey and Daniel Evans; petition for restoration of record. 43,504—Charles C. P. Holden v. Milton B. Bushnell, Sykes Watkins, and Patrick H. Lawler; assumpsit, $20,000. 43,505—The Chicago Water and Gas Pipe Company v. John Burns, Granville Bates, W. W. Higginbotham, and S. Watson; petition for mechanics' lien.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Messrs. Carpenter and Shelden Take It All Back.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Since the publication of our card in last night's dailies, we have heard from Mr. Phillips in explanation of his sudden departure. At 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, he received a very urgent telegram from Detroit, saying it was impossible to postpone his lecture there that night, and that money would be no inducement for so doing. Mr. Phillips, immediately, under the impulse of the moment, answered that he would come, and he accordingly went without our knowledge. Our previous card explains our claim to Mr. Phillips' time, which we deem at least paramount to that of Detroit, whose date Mr. Phillips gave to fill in on his return home from Chicago. Mr. Phillips delivers his next Sunday night, which we have accepted as better than no night, and *Deo volenti* he will then lecture in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. All tickets purchased for his lecture, "Street Life in Europe," will be good on that evening, or redeemable at our store, at the holder's option. Robert Collyer's lecture, announced for next Tuesday night, is necessarily postponed. Due notice will be given of its occurrence.

CARPENTER & SHELDON,
Managers Star Course.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

Richard Holmes, the old gentleman who was knocked down and run over on Canal street on Monday last, died at the County Hospital yesterday morning. The Coroner held an inquest, at which Dr. Flemming, the attending physician, made a post-mortem examination. Indammation had begun in

THE RAILROADS.

Occasion of the Recent Serious Delays of Trains.

Something About the Canada Southern Railway.

Early History of the Project---W. A Thompson and His Associates.

Progress of Construction---Present Stage of the Enterprise.

The immense amount of freight accumulated on nearly all of the railroads running to and from this city, and the inability of the companies to handle it properly and promptly, are the chief causes of the great delay at present experienced by passenger trains. The managers of the roads attribute this annoying irregularity to every cause but the true one. Singularly enough, all of them agree in blaming the elements. Belated passengers, however, state that the obstacles encountered on the roads were not natural ones. Long strings of loaded freight cars, for which no convenient side-track could be found, and which took hours to move, were almost the only impediments met with. It was learned at various hotels and railroad offices, yesterday, that Eastern and Western trains which should have been at the depot early on the preceding evening, did not arrive for several hours, thus setting down a number of strangers in a strange city at the dead hour of night. Of yesterday's trains, the only one that made anything like decent time was the afternoon express on the Milwaukee Road. Dissatisfaction, grumbling, and swearing are some of the direct results of this serious interruption of the plans of the traveling and commercial public, and there is no lack of either at any of the city hotels.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN.

When William A. Thompson quit the Canadian Parliament and asked his fellow-subjects' help to build a railway from Buffalo to Detroit, they thought him little better than a fool, and frankly told him so. That was in 1866; and, so late as '70, the projectors of the enterprise were reckoned in the same category. By every effort, wise and otherwise, especially the other, its opponents sought to ridicule and decry the scheme. And it was not until the suggestive Thompson gave place to Milton Courtwright & Co., that the changeful public, ceasing to belittle, began to share in the enterprise.

Meantime, the irrepressible Thompson had waged a stubborn struggle for its life. Strong efforts were made to strangle it. Parliament was importuned not to give the charter. The Great Western tried hard to crowd it out. They claimed the field was limited even for one, and that their road barely paid 4 per cent dividend. Seeing a majority favored the weaker party, resort was had to national prejudice, and thus a war of gauges was inaugurated. The Canadian solons refused to charter a narrow-gauge road, because that would Americanize it. They determined to perpetuate the English gauge. The Grand Trunk, Great Western, and other Provincial railways had broad-gauge tracks, and every new railway must have the same. Fierce and long was the contest. Finally, a compromise was effected. The road was chartered on the broad-gauge plan, with the privilege of laying a third rail, making the track both broad and narrow-gauge. Equipped with this authority, in the fall of 1869, Mr. Thompson crossed the border, and laid his scheme before the Detroit Board of Trade. He told the assembled merchants how easy it would be to link Buffalo with Detroit over Canadian ground. Nature, he said, had made the road-bed, and all that was needed was to shovel away for the ties and lay the iron. If they would indorse the plan, he promised them an excursion over the line within two years. This the merchants promptly gave, in resolutions strongly framed. Armed with which, to Chicago he came, and fared the same. Doubly supplied, to New York he hied, and tried to place his bonds. But the market was too tight for him. The Great Western affirmed that a rival line could not pay the interest on its bonds; that their own local traffic did not meet expenses, and that through business was their only salvation. These statements had some effect. Reference to the map showed there was only one important town on the route, rendering through business a necessity of existence. When pressed, Mr. Thompson claimed that the roads running east into Detroit, and west into Buffalo, would be glad to supply the necessary connections. In the absence of a specific contract, however, the experienced railroad men knew that another line would only receive what the other could not take. To insure success, independent connections must be provided. This Mr. Thompson tried to secure. To Chicago he returned and interviewed the executive officers of the several trunk-lines for the purpose of gaining their pledge to interchange traffic. He was only partially successful, and the enterprise would have succumbed had not John F. Tracy, Milton Courtwright, Daniel Drew, and others of like persuasion, come to the rescue. Recognizing merit in the plan,—though it scarce went half-way,—they resolved to perfect it. With this intent, three companies were organized,—the Canada Southern, Toledo, Canada Southern & Detroit, and Chicago & Canada Southern. The line of the first named extends from Buffalo across the international bridge over the Niagara River, along the Canadian shore of Lake Erie to Trenton, on the Detroit River. From St. Thomas a line was also projected to St. Clair, on the river of that name. At Trenton branches diverge southward to Toledo, and northward to Detroit, forming the line of the second corporation. That of the Chicago & Canada Southern Railroad extends from Trenton in a direct line to Chicago. It is a consolidation of the Michigan Air Line Railroad Company of Illinois, the Chicago & Canada Southern Railway Company of Indiana, the Northwestern Ohio Railroad Company of Ohio, and the Southeastern Michigan Railway Company of Michigan. Its route intersects the several States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan. Commencing in the City of Chicago, it runs through Cook County to the Indiana State line, on the western township of Worth, in Lake County, Indiana, thence through the Counties of Lake, Porter, Laporte, St. Joseph, Elkhart, La Grange, and Steuben, to the Ohio State line, and upon the township line of Florence Township, Williams County, O., thence through Lawrence, Monroe, and Wayne Counties, Mich., to Trenton, on the Detroit River—a total distance of 250 miles, and as nearly a straight line as attainable between the objective points. From a station on the main line 190 miles east of Chicago, a branch road runs direct to Toledo, making the distance between that city and Chicago 225 miles—18 miles less than by the Michigan Southern Railroad. The distance from the eastern terminus of the main line to Detroit is 16 miles, giving a rail connection with Chicago 266 miles long—six miles less than by the Michigan Central's shortest route.

The comparative through distances are:

	Miles.
By the Chicago & Canada Southern and Canada Southern Railways, from Chicago to the west end of the International bridge at Buffalo	482
By the Michigan Central and Great Western Loop Line (their shortest line)	510
By Lake Shore & Michigan Southern (their shortest line) to Buffalo	524

When this elaborate project had assumed definite shape, the original Thompson retired, and Milton Courtwright, of Erie, Pa.,—a successful railroad contractor and operator,—became President of the three companies. They were substantially one undertaking under the same management and control. The combination was a powerful one. The reputation of its Directors inspired public confidence and dissipated all doubts as to its ultimate success. Quietly, authority was obtained to make the Canadian portion of the line 4 feet 8½ inches gauge. The Great Western withdrew its opposition, and, adopting the wiser course of recognizing the inevitable, prepared to successfully anticipate it. They determined to secure the best possible rival route; and, with this intention, undertook the construction of a loop line, from Glencoe—50 miles west of Detroit—to Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo—145 miles. This work has been accomplished, and the line laid with steel rails. When the western end—80 miles—is supplied with a second track, the Great Western will be a superb double-track road, with ample Eastern connections at Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway also recognized the necessity of increasing its facilities, and commenced the construction of a second track between Toledo and Buffalo, which is about completed, and will soon be in full operation.

From the date of their receiving control of the Canada Southern, Milton Courtwright and his associates have not relaxed their vigorous efforts to insure its early completion. The fact that the heaviest stockholders were Directors of the Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroads, gave a value to the bonds that rendered them readily salable. The Company had the ability and the disposition to build a first-class railroad. No better route could be selected. The maximum grade between Chicago and Buffalo is 15 feet to the mile, with an alignment equally favorable. These superior advantages cannot readily be estimated, because they involve the questions of safety, speed, and operating expenses. It is an admitted rule that a grade of 20 feet to the mile lessens the cargo tonnage of a locomotive one-half of what it will haul upon a level. The controlling grades on the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern are from 35 to 45 feet to the mile, and on the Great Western (hoop line) 25 to 35 feet. The Canada Southern has thus an advantage over its competitors of 40 to 55 per cent in the matter of grades. Entering into this question of economy is one still more apparent. Upon a line with grades not exceeding 15 feet to the mile, a train of fifty loaded freight-cars can be run through from Chicago to Buffalo without dividing the train. These awkward breaks are unavoidable upon a road of much heavier grades. Observant engineers affirm that it is possible to secure an extension of the route from Buffalo to the Hudson River, with grades not exceeding 15 feet to the mile. When a continuous line, with such unsurpassed advantages, shall have been attained, its effect upon the important question of through transportation will form an epoch in the history of our commercial interests.

One other singular advantage this line will possess. It is to be laid entirely with the best English steel rail, 60 lbs to the yard. In Canada this was not a very expensive luxury, because steel rails are not there subject to an import duty of $31 per ton. This exemption rendered their use cheaper than iron. To ensure uniformity, and a continuous smooth track, the portion between the Detroit River and Chicago is also to be laid with steel, most of which was purchased early last year. Should nothing intervene to prevent the complete equipment of the line, as projected, it ought certainly to surpass any existing line running out of Chicago in the essential considerations of safety, speed, and capacity.

The last rail in the road between Buffalo and the Detroit River was laid on Feb. 20. Construction gangs are still engaged in ballasting and surfacing the line. This work will consume several weeks. In the meantime the bridge over the American channel, at Trenton, is being pushed toward completion. A car-ferry will be required for the remainder of the Detroit River transfer until arrangements are made for the entire crossing by bridge. This, however, will not be a vital necessity before the completion of Chicago connections. The branch lines between Toledo and Detroit are now being located. Mr. Joy has made very favorable propositions to the Company for the joint occupancy of the Michigan Central depot grounds in Detroit. If accepted—as is more than probable—it will afford the numerous "Joy roads" an available outlet, the pressing need of which was disastrously experienced during the recent freight blockade at Detroit. It is simply absurd for the management of the single-track Great Western Railway to strive so long and violently to shut out competing lines when their road cannot promptly move one-half the freight offered during the busy season. The Michigan Central system of roads centering at Detroit can, at well-nigh any busy season, glut the Great Western with freight, exclusive of the through traffic derived west of Chicago. The recent conversion of the Grand Trunk Railway gauge, between Port Sarnia and Buffalo, to our standard, and the construction of the Great Western loop line, are valuable concessions which the vigorous prosecution of the rival Canada Southern created for us.

The officers who are to operate the Canadian portion have lately been appointed. Mr. N. F. Finney, formerly of the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad, who superintended and engineered the construction of the line through Canada, has been appointed General Superintendent. For Assistant he has Mr. J. H. Sheldon, lately General Superintendent of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, and formerly of the Indianapolis & Junction Railroad. Mr. W. H. Perry, of the American Dispatch Freight Line, at Detroit, has been appointed General Freight Agent. When the whole system is ready for operation, it is probable that similar officers will be appointed for the American portion of the line, with a General Manager, stationed at Chicago, who will have control of the entire road and branches.

At Buffalo, and eastward therefrom, stupendous efforts are being made to meet the increasing demands of transportation. The magnificent International Bridge is in a forward state of completion. It will be jointly used by the New York Central, Erie, New York & Oswego Midland, Grand Trunk, Great Western, and Canada Southern Railroads. The through line from Portland, Me., now being constructed from Portland across New Hampshire and Vermont, through Rutland, and skirting the southern bank of Lake George, thence in a direct line to Oswego, and along the Lake Ontario shore to Lewiston, where it will cross the Niagara River on a less pretentious bridge, is intended to intersect the Great Western Railway at St. Catherines. The other ambitious project—the New York & Oswego Midland—will start from Buffalo, run to Rochester, thence diverge through Auburn, Norwich, and Sidney Plains to Jersey City, and in this way establish an additional outlet to the sea for the incoming Western lines. With all possible dispatch the third rail will be laid in the Erie Railway to enable it to exchange and transport through narrow-gauge roads.

In this lively competition Vanderbilt proposes to participate, and distance every rival. His completed four-track system will enable him to do it. His intention is to so increase the carrying capacity of the New York Central, during the ensuing season, that Western roads will clearly see it to be their interest to avail themselves of his offered facilities. And, as transportation companies seldom recognize any higher law than that of self-interest, the old Commodore's quadruple track will unquestionably be certain of all it can carry.

For these splendid prospective achievements we are mainly indebted to the promoters of the Canada Southern. While the conservative Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways pursued their uneven, cumbrous course, there was no pressing need of increased facilities eastward from the Niagara River, for the Central and Erie were certainly able to handle all their Canadian connections yielded. But when a much shorter and better line was projected by representative Americans, with little or no regard to local business—the prime object being to provide quick through transit—the New York railroad managers realized the situation and began to prepare for it.

The route by which the Canada Southern will enter Chicago is still undetermined. The Company can afford to await timely developments, because their relations with the Rock Island and the Northwestern Companies are so intimate and identical, that the tracks and depot accommodations of either road will, if desired, be placed at the new-comer's disposal. This harmony of working arrangements is an advantage possessed to a greater degree than by any rival route. The Rock Island & Northwestern can throw into its lap sufficient traffic to ensure the road a paying business from the start. Still another feeder will be supplied in the Decatur & State Line Railroad, which is also under Mr. Tracy's Presidential control. This road will furnish the shortest line between St. Louis and Chicago, using, from Decatur south, the Toledo, Wabash & Western track. The Tracy interest having secured control of the Wabash Company, the immense volume of traffic accruing on its 950 miles of road will also be diverted into the Canada Southern at Toledo.

Some conception of the strength of this enterprise may be inferred from a glance at the subjoined names of its leading promoters: Jno. F. Tracy, M. L. Sykes, Jr., Milton Courtwright, H. H. Porter, Henry Farnham, William L. Scott, David Dows, John M. Burke, and R. A. Forsyth, all Directors in either the Northwestern or Rock Island Companies; George Opdyke, of the Midland Road, Sidney Dillon, Samuel J. Tilden, Daniel Drew, David Stewart, John Ross, and Kenyon Cox, all famous in railroad circles.

The right of way to Chicago has been mostly obtained on the line already indicated. Nearly 100 miles of the road west from the Detroit River are completed. Grading on the balance is being vigorously prosecuted, and, by the opening of spring, will be so far advanced, that track-laying can be resumed, and the work be uninterruptedly pushed to completion. As rapidly as completed the road will be brought into daily use in connection with the Canadian portion. And it is the resolute purpose of the Company to so push the work that the entire line from Chicago to Buffalo will be in full, successful operation in time to share in the early fall movement of East-bound freight that continuously rolls into our city from the Western harvest-fields.

RAILROAD CHANGE.

Mr. O. Beardslee, who has had charge of the Madison and Kenosha Divisions of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway for the past two years, has resigned, to engage in other business after the 1st prox. Mr. Beardslee was formerly agent of the Company at Escanaba, and, in each capacity, has displayed zeal and ability. His successor will be Mr. J. H. Stewart, the Superintendent of the Northwestern Company's Winona & St. Peter Line. As Mr. Stewart will remain in charge of the latter line, he will, therefore, have supervision of the road from Harvard, Ill., through Madison, Elroy, and Winona, to New Ulm, and as far beyond as the new line shall be opened for business. Mr. Stewart's office will be at Madison. He is one of the Company's most competent and courteous officers, and has proved himself, both in the service of the Northwestern, and formerly in that of the Wabash Company, at Lafayette, a very valuable man.

The jurisdiction of the line of road between Rockford, Ill., and Kenosha, Wis., has been severed from the Madison Division, and transferred to the Wisconsin Division, of which Mr. A. A. Hobart is Superintendent, office at Chicago. The Milwaukee Division is in charge of the same official.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Meeting of Farmers at Earlville, Illinois.

Speech of Mr. A. J. Grover---Resolutions.

EARLVILLE, Ill., Feb. 23, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The farmers' meeting at Earlville, on Saturday last, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, was well attended. Delegates were present from Paw Paw, Meridan, and other towns.

The Hon. E. R. Wicks, of Meridan, was chosen to preside. Mr. Wicks, on taking the Chair, stated that the object of the meeting was well known, and needed not to be formally stated.

The call, signed by seventy-five farmers, was then read, to the effect that the meeting was called to devise means of enforcing obedience to the laws on the part of the railroad companies.

A. J. GROVER, ESQ., SAID:

We have met to devise methods by which the laws of the State can be enforced, and our pockets protected from lawless invasion by the railroad companies. We propose to obey the laws. The managers of the railroads refuse to obey the laws. We insist that they shall obey the laws. The railroad companies virtually claim that laws enacted in their offices are superior to laws made in the State-House at Springfield. We think otherwise. The issue between the farmers and the railroads is, Which is superior, State authority or railroad authority? We have met for the purpose of organizing, as a preparatory step in contesting this issue.

Mr. Grover said he had read an argument made to a reporter of the Chicago *Post* by Mr. Robert Harris, Superintendent of the

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD

and its branches, in which it was stated that the dividends of that road were only 10 per cent; and that the freight charges on that road were as low as they can possibly be made and keep up the market value of the stock at par. This statement, Mr. G. said, cannot be true, for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy stock has always been about 50 per cent above par, while the Company has built, and leased for 99 years, which is equivalent to a purchase, more miles of road than it originally owned, out of the profits of its business. If the stock had been watered, it would not have been worth 150, unless the profits are enormous. The expenditures required for the new roads could never have been made out of 10 per cent profits. Therefore, I say, Mr. Harris' statement cannot be true. It is never the truth to say that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road has earned what has been expended for rolling stock and new roads, *in addition* to paying 10 per cent on its stock, and running expenses. If heavy debts had been contracted, the stock could not have been kept up, and out of market, as it has been—this would be impossible. Mr. Harris also makes an ill-concealed threat in a self-sufficient spirit, that he shall fight out the battle with the people without compromise; that he shall enforce the rules of his Company, State law to the contrary notwithstanding. If this is his determination, it is to be regretted, for hitherto Mr. Harris' management has been popular with the people, and the people have been proud of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road. Mutual good feeling has prevailed. If the continuation of this mutual good will is of no value to Mr. Harris or his Company, in his estimation, then the people have given him more credit for good sense than he deserves. But, if it is his determination to continue to defy the laws of the State, then the people must invoke the judicial and executive powers of the State in support of the Legislature, and see which is the strongest,—Mr. Harris and his Company, or the Sovereign People.

Mr. Grover then passed to the discussion of the law involved, taking the same view that Gov. Palmer and Judge Tipton have held. He read the

POINTS MADE IN THE BRIEF

in the case against the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, just filed in the Supreme Court at Springfield, by Messrs. J. H. Rowell, Hamilton Spencer, and R. M. Benjamin, the attorneys for the State, which, Mr. G. said, no doubt would be the view which the Court would sustain. The points made in the brief are as follows, to wit:

First—Corporations are subject to Government, and subordinate to legislation, precisely the same as individual or natural persons.

Second—Legislative authority is a trust, which the Legisture cannot irrevocably delegate or abandon. It may authorize its exercise through agents of the public, but such agents must, of necessity, remain subject to public control.

Third—This legislative authority, which cannot be delegated or abandoned,—which is a trust confided by the people to the Legislature,—has the same extent, and is the same unlimited power, in regard to legislation, as resides in the British Parliament, except where restrained by written constitutions.

Fourth—The prevention of unjust discrimination and extortion comes within the legitimate exercise of the police powers of a State.

Fifth—It cannot be presumed that the Legislature intended irrevocably to part with the power of preventing, by legislative enactment, unjust discrimination between communities or individuals.

Sixth—Railways are improved public highways, and, therefore, can be constructed by the aid of the right of eminent domain. Railroad companies are public agents, created for the practical administration of the public property (right of way) put into their hands as such agents, to be administered to subserve public interests, and, therefore, must remain subject to public control.

Seventh—In exercising the essential functions of appropriating private property for the right of way, and taking tolls for transportation over the right of way, railroads are public corporations, acting as trustees of the political power.

Eighth—It is only upon the ground that railroads are public institutions, that counties and towns can impose taxes in aid of their construction.

Ninth—The provision of the charter under which the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company claims the right that its Directors "may fix, establish, take, and receive such rates of toll for all passengers and property transported upon the same, as the said Directors shall from time to time establish," according to its terms, is absolutely void.

THE COURTS,

for three hundred years, in England and America, have held that a corporation is only many individuals made legally one, and that a charter is not irrevocable; nor can the Legislature bind future Legislatures any further than the provisions of a charter are in the nature of a contract for which a consideration has been paid. A corporation, like a natural person, is under the control of the legislative power. A charter for a railroad, with power, under the right of eminent domain, to condemn the right of way, is based upon public policy. The Legislature is the *sole judge* of the requirements of public policy. If, in its discretion, it can condemn, and take from the farmer, his farm, his garden, his cattle, his ancestral trees, and even the ashes of his dead, that a railroad company may have the right of way, can it not, when public policy requires it, regulate the charges of such railroad company in its dealings with the public? The railroads are common carriers; the law has always fixed the rules by which common carriers are governed. Railroads have been held by the courts to be improved public highways; the law has always regulated public highways. But now

THE NOVEL DOCTRINE

is set up by the railroads, that they are a law into themselves; that they are superior to the law of this State; that public policy requires that they themselves should exercise supreme legislative powers as between themselves and the public. This claim is as groundless as it is audacious; it is revolutionary and mobocratic. It has been fostered by success in bribery, and success in controlling legislation through the lobby. It is now true that the laws are not made at Springfield, Albany, and Washington, and other supposed seats of legislation, but in the offices of Scott, Gould, Vanderbilt, Joy, Jay Cooke, and other railroad kings. The law-making power at the fountain-heads of legislation must be purified. The Augean stables of corruption must be cleansed. The people alone can do it. You must throttle this pretension of

VESTED RIGHTS

in railroad corporations. It is a baseless pretension, and a fiction unknown to the law. New York has regulated passenger fares, and the validity of such legislation has not been questioned. Michigan has done so, and the law has been obeyed. Iowa and Indiana have just passed such laws. We shall see if the united efforts of the railroads will override this legislation. If the farmers of the Great West unite, the people will certainly rule. If they suffer themselves to be divided by petty politicians in the interest of the railroads, and petty local or great metropolitan newspapers, which are bribed by free passes or money, they will have to work on, giving the bulk of their earnings to the railroad companies, as they have done and are doing.

MY ADVICE IS:

unite; organize; work together: stand by each other. Let suits be brought for every extortion, until the railroads obey the laws. Mr. Hildrup's bill, now before the Legislature, is a good one. It strikes home. It compels ticket-agents and conductors to obey the laws of the State, or disobey at their peril. If this bill becomes a law, ticket-agents and conductors may find out that the State is stronger than a railroad company, and that it is more healthy for them to obey the statute than the printed instructions of their Superintendents.

Samuel Wiley made some remarks indorsing the farmers' movement.

Charles Wallace, a farmer, thought there was a surplus of corn, and the best way to get rid of the surplus was to give two bushels to the railroads for carrying three to market.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions, offered by A. J. Grover, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this mass-meeting unanimously indorses the bill now pending before the Legislature at Springfield, introduced by Mr. Hildrup; and that we urge our Representatives to do all in their power to secure its passage.

Resolved, That we indorse the course of our Representative, Mr. Hart, in opposing the confirmation of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners lately nominated by the Governor, who were, in the belief of this meeting, men selected by the railroad interest.

Resolved, That the laws must and shall be enforced.

A COMMITTEE.

The Hon. E. R. Wicks, A. J. Grover, S. H. Keeler, James Wood, and Jacob Eply were appointed to report a constitution and by-laws, at a meeting to be held at Earlville, on Saturday, March 1, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

We have before us the "last issue" of B. H. Campbell, Esq., United States Marshal, in the shape of a list of the creditors of the Commercial Insurance Company. The names include a very large number of our citizens, and the losses foot up into the millions. In order to make them "*total*" beyond a peradventure, some decidedly sharp practice was had by the very respectable managers of this Company soon after the fire. Those who had not policies enough to balance their stock-notes, and other indebtedness to the Company, bought policies at a mere nominal figure. They then got together, each one took his notes, tore them up, and, when questioned as to the affairs of the Company, showed the most perfect absence of mind in regard to this whole business. All the assets of the Company were conveniently burned up in the fire, and the knowledge and the honesty of the managers as well. They had all 'Scammonized—all was gone. By some legerdermain one of our sharp lawyers, under some State law, doubtless made to order, got hold of the lot on which the Commercial Building stood, and that too is gone. Mr. Scammon, of course, got his share of the plunder.

It is to be hoped that the United States Courts will find some way to reach the rascality which the managers of the Commercial have practised. Some of them claim a standing among our most worthy and reputable citizens, and others belong to the Scammon type of fallen humanity. They are wealthy, and should be made to disgorge. The policy-holders are equitably entitled to their share of the assets, whatever they were worth, and this it is to be hoped the courts will give them. Are not its Directors personally responsible for the mismanagement of its affairs? Let the courts decide.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' LECTURE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Mr. Phillips, in his lecture, says, alluding to the struggle between France and Prussia, "France knew it was a death-grapple." Then, why did she step into it? Did not France draw the sword? Does a sane man dig his own grave? Does a sane man defend the act? Further, he says: "France is the brain of Europe;" and he might have added, "Wendell Phillips that of America." He denounces the historical inaccuracy of Froude, yet winds up, by way of a peroration: "And to-day 1,000,000 of Irishmen, with their flag in one hand and the crucifix in the other, bid defiance to 30,000,000 of their foes!" He denies to Mr. Gladstone the laurels given him by Mr. Froude. Would Mr. Phillips have Irishmen place them on his own brow, because of his advocacy of impartiality? Mr. Phillips ridicules the self-conceit of Englishmen, and deservedly so; yet, with self-complacency, he alludes to his statement, made seven years ago, that England was a second-class power, and proves it by asserting that English journals are to-day showing why she is a second-class power. Mr. Phillips evidently reads those journals with a peculiar pair of spectacles.

NOT AN ENGLISHMAN.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

There was a great rush, yesterday, for tickets to Gough's lecture.

H. C. McCarty, the alleged forgerer, was yesterday bound over to the Criminal Court in bonds of $1,000.

There will be a Bible reading in the Third Presbyterian Church, West Side, at 4 p. m. to-day, D. L. Moody officiating.

The Rev. T. R. Strobridge, of the Ada Street Methodist Episcopal Church, will lead the noon prayer-meeting to-day. The subject of the address is, "It is Finished."

The steamer James Howard will leave Cairo for New Orleans on Saturday morning on the arrival of the Illinois Central train, which leaves this city at 8:15 this evening. Tickets and information can be had at the Illinois Central Depot.

Beecher will lecture on "Manhood and Money" next Friday on the West Side, and on "Compulsory Education" next Monday on the South Side, the only lectures he has given in twelve years in this city, and probably the only ones he will ever deliver here.

The sale of tickets for the Gough lectures this evening and to-morrow evening is held at F. H. Revell's book-rooms, No. 114 East Madison street; Dyche's drug store, corner of Madison and Halsted streets, and Bliss & Sharp's drug store, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street.

The inmates of the gambling-house over the Royal Palm saloon, which was raided on Tuesday night, were yesterday morning fined $20 each by Justice Banyon. It could not be proven that John Lawlor was the keeper of the house, and his case was therefore dismissed.

The anniversary meeting of the Cambrian Benevolent Society will be held at Orpheus Hall, corner of West Lake and Peoria streets, on Saturday next, which is St. David's Day. Addresses will be delivered by the Revs. D. Williams, H. M. Pugh, Isaac Hughes, M. E. Davies, and Moses Williams, and Mr. W. O. Bebb. The Cambrian Choral Society will furnish the singing. Those who favor the objects of the Society are invited to attend. Tickets, including supper, $1.

The house of Mrs. M. H. Kendall was entered by burglars last night, and property, consisting of jewelry and furs, to the value of $200, carried away. Entrance was obtained by forcing a window up with an old shovel, which the thieves left on the ground. A detective has commenced on the shovel, and with this he hopes to unearth the robbers and recover the property.

Works of Art at Auction.

This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Messrs. Wm. A. Butters & Co. will sell, without reserve, the beautiful collection of oil paintings belonging to Mr. H. McCann, the well-known art connoisseur, of Philadelphia. The sale will be held in the Auction Rooms, Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal street.

THE EXPOSITION.

The West Side Meeting Last Evening.

A Representative Citizens' Committee of Arrangements Chosen.

Mayor Medill Forecasts the Great Fire Anniversary of 1873.

A called meeting of citizens on the matter of an Industrial Exposition in Chicago, the present year, was held at Rice and Jackson's Hall, on West Randolph street, last evening. In despite the unfavorable character of the weather the gathering, both in spirit and numbers, was representative of the already fixed sentiment that the Exposition be made one of the year's events.

The meeting was called to order by R. T. Crane, on whose motion Mr. Bradley, of the firm of Furst & Bradley, was called to the chair, and Mr. Nolan was chosen Secretary.

Mr. Nolan stated that the Wool Growers' Association was to meet to-day. The object of the present meeting was for the manufacturing interest of Chicago to unite with them in holding an exposition, similar to what had been done in Cincinnati and other cities. These enterprises had proved profitable to all parties, wherever they had been held. Ten years ago, Mr. Bradley had moved in this matter here, but the project failed of accomplishment. There was now an opportunity to get up a good Exposition and build a permanent building.

Mr. George S. Bowen said the woolen manufacturers had an exposition in Cincinnati, and, the preceding year, one in Chicago. The Cincinnati one drew over 60,000 people, and was a great success. The city appropriated $3,000 for an entertainment, and had never before received such an advertisement. It led to the organization of an Industrial Exposition, and the next year the stockholders got back all they invested. He thought that now, Chicago being rebuilt, and being the wonder of the world, we should have a Fair on Oct. 9, which would bring a million of people and many millions of dollars, and advertise the manufactures of the city, which were not known even to as old a manufacturer as the Chairman. We want to make Chicago the grand distributing point, and the Exposition would be a grand start off.

The Mayor said it was not too soon to begin agitating the question of having a Fire Anniversary, Fair, and Festival next fall. If gentlemen meant to hold one about October, it would take all the intervening time to make the preparations. Such a jubilee demonstration was due to themselves and their friends all over the world. The basis of it could be of an industrial character, with a variety of useful and entertaining adjuncts. They could have a popular demonstration on one or more days. It was not necessary that it should begin on the day of the fire; it might end on it, and begin in the last week of September. They must avoid the season of bad weather. If Chicago people put their hearts in it, they could have the grandest demonstration ever seen. There was an United States Fair here, fifteen years ago, the finest ever held here. The city was then in its infancy, but in one day 60,000 tickets were sold, and there was the largest collection of men he ever saw. Yet the railroad system was then in its infancy. By September, the city would be substantially rebuilt, the streets cleared, and better hotel accommodations than any other city except New York. The places of amusement would all be open to receive visitors. The business season would be at its height; the harvest would be over, and the weather would be pleasant, and they would show their friends the most beautiful city in America. The people were ready to take hold of it in a body, and make failure impossible. Every industry would take its part. It would be a good time to have a grand musical festival. They could have an elaborate popular demonstration on the day of the fire. They remembered the German pageant of two years ago, and which showed a remarkable versatility of talent. Some who were concerned in that demonstration had said to him that the cunning designers who planned that pageant were at the service of the city. They could have a succession of remarkable events from day to day. They should send invitations to all their friends. Tens of thousands had contributed to aid Chicago, and they would like to see how it looked. If systematically managed, they could have the finest display in the country. The Board of Trade had talked of having a general convention of all the commercial bodies. They could have men of art, capital, and commercial pursuits from Europe. The great Austrian fair would be over, and the returning Americans would come to Chicago. There should be a fortnight or more given to the purpose. Anything he could do would be gladly done.

The lake front, if it were thought desirable, could be obtained as a place to hold the fair, and could be levelled off by that time. It would be the most convenient place, for it would be so near hotels and railroads. Still it might be necessary to go further to get more room. The Council could give the use of the lake front, as it had a right to. It would be well to appoint a comprehensive committee, to report at a subsequent meeting. He did not doubt they could get all the money needed, and could make arrangements with railroads for cheap freight and passenger rates. It was not improbable that 100,000 men would come from abroad, and the matter would be worth to the city far more than it cost. If they began, they must not fail, if it took all the money in the banks. The burning was a great thing, but the commemoration must be a still greater one.

On motion of Mr. Crane, the Chair was authorized to appoint a Committee on Resolutions.

It consisted of Messrs. Crane, Medill, and Bowen.

Mr. H. M. Smith seconded the suggestions of the Mayor. The city was certainly ready for a grand fair, and he was confident that it could be successfully carried out. The people were everywhere talking of it.

The Committee reported the following:

Resolved, That Mr. O. W. Potter, Henry W. King, J. McGregor Adams, and E. W. Blatchford, of the North Side; N. S. Bouton, George W. Gage, W. F. Coolbaugh, and M. D. Wells, of the South Side, and C. H. McConnell, H. W. Taylor, David Bradley, and R. T. Crane, of the West Side, be appointed a Committee to consider the holding a Grand Industrial Exposition in or near the city, on or about the 9th day of October next, in connection with the Northwestern Woolen Manufacturers' Association, and said Committee to report at a future meeting as to location, plan of exposition, amount of money required, and plan of raising the same, with such other recommendations as they may deem of interest to the meeting, and also wait on the Woolen Manufacturers' Association, who hold their annual meeting to-morrow, and assure them that the people of Chicago will see that they are well cared for should they decide to hold their next annual exposition here.

Mr. Smith did not think the resolution fully met the Mayor's suggestions.

The resolution was amended by adding the words "co-operating with other features of the anniversary" after the words "Manufacturers' Association."

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Bowen had the strongest assurances from the manufacturers of the West and South that they would co-operate in the proposed exposition, and it would certainly be for the interest of the people to have them here.

The Committee above named is requested to meet with the Wool Manufacturers' Association, at the Gardner House, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

A Chinese Murder.

A murder of the most horrible nature was perpetrated at Soochow, a few days ago, says a Shanghai paper. The whole affair gives us an insight into some of the customs prevalent among this strange people, and shows us what Chinese guilds are capable of doing when they think their rights and time-honored customs have been outraged. It appears that the gold-beaters of Soochow have it, among other old-established customs, that a master gold-beater can only engage one apprentice at a time, and this is even limited to large shops only. An apprentice of this craft is bound for three years, and only after the expiration of this time can the master employ another one. The object is to keep the number of craftsmen within certain bounds, and so to guard against a decrease of their present high wages, about $7,300 cash per diem. A master gold-beater and head of the guild lately ventured to break this established custom by employing an apprentice before the time of the old apprentice had expired. This roused the members of the craft, and they opposed. The master gold-beater carried his case before the magistrate, who decided that, notwithstanding the old custom, more than one apprentice could be employed; but advised, for the sake of peace, and in consideration of the prejudice of the workmen against it, that this should not be done too often. The workmen of the craft were not satisfied with this decision, and tried by all means in their power to make the head of the guild desist from taking a second apprentice. He, however, on the strength of the magistrate's decision, would have his own way, and, as he was threatened by the workmen, asked assistance from the Yamen to protect him. The workmen at last invited him to come to their public hall to talk matters over. He went, accompanied by some Yamen runners to protect him. Having arrived at the guild-hall, some 120 men were found assembled there, who, after having pushed the Yamen runners out, closed the doors. All efforts on the part of the Yamen people to gain an entrance were useless; they were told by the workmen inside that no one but the magistrate himself would be admitted. The Yamen runners hearing the cry of "Murder!" by the master gold-beater whom they had accompanied to the hall, and being unable to effect an entrance, ran to the magistrate. This officer at once hurried to the hall, and readily gained admittance. But what must have been his astonishment when he entered! A horrible sight met him. A man naked and already dead was bound to a pillar, covered from head to foot with wounds caused by the teeth of human beings. The magistrate at once had the doors shut to prevent the culprits from escaping, and now called a child of the doorkeeper of the hall, who had witnessed the horrible scene, to tell him how it happened, and to point out the ringleaders. The child then, after pointing out the ringleaders, gave the following account: After the workmen had assembled in the hall and the master gold-beater arrived, they first pushed out the Yamen runners, as already stated above. Having shut the door, they stripped their victim and bound him to a pillar. He was now informed by the crowd that they had determined to kill him for breaking the customs of the craft, and that each person there would bite him until dead. Any person refusing to join in this horrible scene would be killed in the same way. They now all set upon the unfortunate person bound to the pillar, biting him over his whole body until dead. When the magistrates arrived, these savages had just finished their devilish work, not having yet had time to wash the blood off their mouths. Four of the ringleaders were secured, and are now awaiting their trial. Most Chinese think they will not be convicted for murder, as the Chinese laws do not provide any death punishment for biting a person to death. Horrible as this affair is, the account of it is told in Soochow from one to another, with a gusto and grin over the whole face, as if it had been a capital joke that had been played. There seems to be no feeling in them; they are hardened, having got used to such scenes, thanks to their paternal Government.

Old-Fashioned Ideas of Official Duty.

The following letter, written nearly ninety-five years ago by Gen. Greene, has a special interest at this time, and might be read to advantage by some of the public office-holders in this city and elsewhere:

CAMP, Octob. 13, 1778.

DEAR SIR: I wrote to you some little time past by a relation of mine, Mr. Griffin Greene, from the State of Rhode Island, in which I requested you to give Mr. Greene such letters of recommendation and credit as he might stand in need of to execute his business to the best advantage. I also desired you to give him all the assistance in your power, and that I would be responsible. For fear you should mistake my intentions, I have thought proper to write you this letter to acquaint you that it was not my intention that you should give Mr. Greene any aid or assistance in business that he may undertake which will interfere in the least degree with the duties of your office or affect its reputation. Neither must you lend Mr. Greene any public moneys. If he [illegible] Mr. cash, and you cannot supply him without making use of the public money, his demand must not be complied with. [illegible] make it a standing rule never to make use of the public money for any private purpose whatever. But if you can oblige Mr. Greene in your private capacity or furnish him with money out of your own private stocks without injury to yourself, I shall be much obliged to you to do it. I am, with great respect and regard, your most obedient, humble servant,

NATH. GREENE, A. M. G.

James Calhoun, Esq.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

White Star Line.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

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6,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, 56 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LARGREGEN, Agent.

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Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Wednesday, and for London direct every fortnight.

CABIN PASSAGE, $65 AND $75.

STEERAGE, $29.00 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.

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The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, 55 Market-st., Chicago.

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INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, Feb. 22, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, March 1, 7 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Thursday, March 6, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, March 8, 3 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

Cabin Passage, $75 and $90 Gold.

Steerage, to British Ports.......$30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to German Ports.......$35.00 Currency.
Steerage, to Bremen or Scandinavian Ports........$38.00 Currency.

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British Ports.......$30 U. S. cy.
German Ports.......35
Bremen, Scandinavian and French Ports.. 38

Tickets issued here from chief points in Europe to any Railroad town in the Western States, and vice versa.

Freight tariff is being arranged between chief ports in Europe and all points in the West.

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P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent.

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WANTED.

Wanted.

A few copies of The Daily Tribune of Jan. 16, 1872, for which a liberal price will be paid at Counting Room of this office.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT,

UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

GRAND

WAGNER FEST NIGHT,

BY

Theo. Thomas' Unrivaled Orchestra,

Assisted by MISS MEHLIG and GEO. L. OSGOOD.

This is the first grand WAGNER NIGHT ever given in the West, and will be a repetition of the programme given in New York (before the largest audience ever assembled to hear Thomas' Orchestra), and which comprises the most important orchestral works of the greatest musical composer and reformer of the age, RICHARD WAGNER. Mr. Thomas will also repeat, THIS AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock, the popular programme of the grand gala night of last Wednesday, as a grand

MEMORIAL MATINEE,

At Michigan-av. Baptist Church. Reserved seats for Matinee, only $1, for sale at South Side Star depots. Reserved seats for Wagner night, $1.50 and $2, for sale at West Side Star depots and at 288 Wabash-av. South Side buyers of tickets will receive, at 288 Wabash-av., tickets for conveyance to and from Wagner night in chartered omnibusses.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

HENRY WARD

BEECHER,

The Greatest Living Lecturer and Most Prominent Divine in America,

WILL DELIVER TWO LECTURES,

Appearing for the first in this city in twelve years, speaking twice only.

FIRST LECTURE,

UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

Next Friday.

SECOND LECTURE, Michigan-av. Baptist Church NEXT MONDAY. Sale of Tickets begins THIS (WEDNESDAY) MORNING.

Admission, $1.00. Reserved seat, $1.00 extra. A limited number of the CHOICEST SEATS will be sold at $2.00 extra.

SOUTH SIDE—Carpenter & Sheldon's, 288 Wabash-av., and Buck & Rayner's, cor. Madison and State-sts.

WEST SIDE—Dyche & Co.'s, cor. Madison and Halsted-sts., and Bell's, 496 West Madison-st., cor. Sheldon.

Y. M. C. A. LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH.

Thursday Evening, Feb. 27, CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH.

Friday Evening, Feb. 28, MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.

Subject Lectures—TEMPERANCE.

Admission, 50c; Reserved Seats, 25c extra. Sale of tickets at F. H. Revell's Publishing Rooms, 114 East Madison-st.; Dyche's Drug Store, corner West Madison and Halsted-sts., and Bliss & Sharp's Drug Store, corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 2,

The intrepid Commander of the New York Herald Expedition into Africa, HENRY M.

STANLEY

Will deliver his famous Lecture, entitled

HOW I FOUND DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The African Boy, KALULU, whom [illegible] Mr. Stanley brought with him from the Wilds of Af[illegible], will be present with him on the stage.

Admission, 50 cts., [illegible] and $1, according to location. Sale commences [illegible] at the Academy of Music, Thursday morning, Feb. 27.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels

A New and Sparkling Programme. Reappearance of Wm. Arlington, Mackin and Wilson in their inimitable Songs and Dances. Vocal Quintette. The Abyssinian Dwarf. The Arrival of Bolivar, and the laughable burlesque of ROBERT MAKE-AIRS, with new and beautiful scenery.

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Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.

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Engagement of the Distinguished Actor,

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Production of Tom Taylor's powerful Drama—founded on the Opera, "RIGOLETTO"—entitled

THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

BERTUCCIO, the Duke's Jester......EDWIN BOOTH.

Seats can be secured six days in advance. Order carriages at 10:30. Saturday Matinee, last performance of "THE LADY OF LYONS." Monday, RICHELIEU. Seats can now be secured.

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Douglas-place, west of Cottage Grove.

COTTAGE GROVE LECTURE COURSE.

MATILDA FLETCHER,

LECTURE ON

"Love and Its Evil Genius,"

THIS EVENING, 27th inst., for the Benefit of the Church. Dummy train will leave Oakland for Kenwood and Hyde Park at 10:15 p. m.

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THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY.—Thursday, Feb. 27, and every evening and Saturday Matinee,

FALSE SHAME;

Or, New Year's Eve.

Direct from Daly's Fifth-av. Theatre, and now running in London, where it has reached its 200TH PERFORMANCE. Due notice of the first appearance of the charming soubrette, Miss SIDNEY COWELL, and the reappearance of Mr. JOHN DILLON. In preparation, "PERIL," "THE GENTLE SAVAGE," and "ALIXE."

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TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,

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COURTRIGHT AND GILBERT.

Monday Next, the celebrated Comedian and Chicago Favorite, HARRY LINDEN.

MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CH'H.

WENDELL PHILLIPS

WILL Lecture next Tuesday night in the Michigan-av. Baptist Church, on "STREET LIFE IN EUROPE." Admission, 75 cts.; Reserved seats, $1.00. For sale at Star Depots, South Side.

CARPENTER & SHELDON.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

On Saturday, March 1, at 6 p. m., will close, finally and definitely, the sale of educational shares and half shares at $150 and $75 each. No shares will be sold after that day. ROBERT GOLDBECK, 938 Indiana-av., corner Twentieth-st.

MEDICAL CARDS.

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THIRD PAGE—Railroad Matters: Farmer's Meeting at Earlville, Ill.—The City in Brief—The Chicago Exposition—Advertisements.

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FIFTH PAGE—Illinois Legislature—Japan Letter—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.

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EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—New York Matters—State Legislatures—Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Edwin Booth. "Fools Revenge."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. "Counterfeit."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "False Shame."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Ethiopian Comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Neck and Neck."

THOMAS CONCERTS—Afternoon, Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. Evening, Union Park Congregational Church.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROUGH SKIN MADE SMOOTH by USING JUNIPER Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard, & Co., New York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WHOLE TICKET, $28. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4685, New York.

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HOW CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED—IT IS now generally admitted that the only medicines that will cure Consumption are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

The Mandrake Pills clear out the liver and restore it to a healthy condition, purge off the foul slime and diseased matter that is stopping up the stomach and bowels, and interfering with their proper work; they are free from calomel or any other thing that is injurious to the system, and can be taken with safety by all classes and conditions.

The Seaweed Tonic gives tone to the stomach and other organs, creates a good appetite, and assists to digest the food, strengthens the general system, and the person will soon grow strong and increase in flesh.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the diseased matter in the lungs, and expels it by expectoration; heals all sores and cavities in the lungs, and thus are persons restored to health who had been given up as incurable with Pulmonary Consumption. In a few cases the medicine may not succeed, not from any want of power in the medicines themselves, but solely on account of the imprudence of those using them.

I find the great error with most people is, that they do not take proper care of themselves, and, by exposure to our damp and cold atmosphere, are continually adding cold to cold, so that nothing will do them any good. I wish to state here very emphatically, that if people wish to get well they must avoid exposure, damp, cold, or changeable weather, particularly during the winter or early spring. They must not take cold, and, in my extended experience, I have found it best for consumptive people during the cold and damp weather to remain in a well ventilated room, and, with a thermometer, regulate the temperature at or near a uniform standard.

The temperature most grateful and invigorating to the human system ranges from 65 to 75 degrees, but it may be made higher or lower, to suit peculiarities. This temperature seems to abstract the heat of the body in about the same proportion in which it is generated in the healthy state of the system, and this degree of temperature is therefore the most congenial, for it neither exhausts the vital powers, nor gives rise to any unpleasant sensations.

For the proper physical exercise, walking in the room and exercising with calisthenics will be ample to give a free and healthy circulation of the blood, and materially assist digestion.

The diet requires strict attention. A nutritious and easily digested diet is necessary to assist in making good blood.

Every one acquires a knowledge by experience, what does and what does not agree with them.

Avoid all substances that are heavy on the stomach, and seem to disagree with it; use only such articles as experience demonstrates are right and proper.

I fully believe that nearly all consumptives, who take my medicines according to the directions, and practice strictly the above diet and regimen, will get well, as thousands have been cured who have taken proper care of themselves, and used Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills. Prepared by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia.
And for sale by all druggists and dealers.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, February 27, 1873.

Alexander H. Stephens has been elected member of Congress from Georgia.

It will cost $10,000 to investigate Senator Pomeroy's $7,000 bribe to York.

The aggregate of appropriations by the present Congress will be about $190,000,000.

Both Houses of Congress approve the bill accepting the exchange of the Bridewell lot belonging to Chicago for the site of the old Post-Office, which the city wishes to obtain for the Public Library.

Ought the United States Government to build a first-class double-track railroad, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi or Missouri, for the purpose of cheapening freights and fares? The Senate has directed the Committee on Transportation to answer this question.

Members of the Legislature of South Carolina, and other citizens of that State, have signed a memorial to the Senate charging Senator Patterson with bribery, and petitioning that he be refused his seat.

The Senate has approved the bill passed by the House, in accordance with the suggestions of the President's message, that immediate legislation is needed to fulfill our obligations under the fishery clause of the Treaty of Washington.

Governor McEnery calls upon all the arms-bearing citizens of New Orleans, between the ages of 18 and 45 to enroll themselves at once on duty as militia-men, and continue as long as the present emergency in public affairs continues.

The fact that Morrissey, the New York gambler and prize-fighter, when elected to Congress, was admitted to his seat, no man daring to raise his voice against him, is cited in the debate on the Credit Mobilier Committee's report as a precedent against the power of Congress to inquire into misdeeds of members before their election.

A very large meeting of farmers was held at Bloomington, yesterday, to consider the transportation question. Speeches were made, and resolutions adopted, denouncing the monopoly policy of the railroads. The decision of the Supreme Court in the Alton case was said to have been made in time for the Legislature to change the law so that the companies could be constitutionally restrained.

The resolution proposed, yesterday, by Mr. Blaine, in reference to the Credit Mobilier case, is inappropriate, because it reduces the misconduct of Ames and Brooks to the level of that of the other persons implicated. If Mr. Blaine would move to expel Brooks and Ames, and leave his resolution to apply to the others, it would answer the purposes of justice better than the report of the Committee. Failing in this, the House ought to adopt the resolutions of the Committee.

There is danger that the Emperor of Germany will encounter some of the same troubles, on account of his army, which he used to have, ten or twelve years ago, as King of Prussia. The German Diet made a certain allowance for the maintenance of the German army for three years. Now, the price of provisions and supplies is so much higher, that the appropriation will not hold out. Of course, the Emperor will never think of reducing the army as an economic measure, and he may find himself in a serious snarl if the Diet refuses to increase the three years' budget.

Mr. King, the Postmaster of the House, denies on oath knowing anything about the distribution of money to secure the Pacific Mail subsidy. Nothing but the solicitation of Col. Richard W. Irwin was used to secure his co-operation in furthering the scheme. But Col. Irwin was hardly fortunate enough to find co-operators on these terms throughout Congress, nor even by extending the generous hospitalities of the Pacific Mail mansion during the session. Irwin's testimony as to what he knows would be more valuable than King's as to what he doesn't know.

When the Utah bill was under debate in the Senate, yesterday, Senator Sherman tried unsuccessfully to have stricken out the sections limiting the amount of property to be held by the Mormon Church, forbidding it to celebrate polygamous marriages, and denying naturalization to aliens living in bigamy. Senator Morton raised the question how far the United States was responsible for the existence of polygamy in the Territory, as Congress had failed to annul the acts of the Territorial Legislature legalizing that institution. The bill was amended so as to provide for the election by the Legislature of two Jury Commissioners to act with the Surveyor-General and the Marshal and Clerk of the United States Courts in selecting jurors.

One of the most serious effects of the Credit Mobilier developments is the depreciation of the value of a good character generally. When a rich and influential firm is declared a bankrupt, the credit of all business men is more or less affected for the time being. So it is that when men, who have borne such good characters as have Colfax, Wilson, Dawes, Garfield, Patterson, and Bingham, are implicated in disreputable transactions, good character is at a discount, and people refuse to recognize the merits of a past life as an indication of fairness or truth in the present. The same principle reacts even upon Christian churches and Young Men's Christian Associations, for regular attendance or certificate of membership ceases to be a pledge of honesty. In this sense, the Congressmen who have been implicated in Credit Mobilier have wrought an injury which extends beyond the limits of their immediate constituency and their own brief span of life.

The railroad freight question has come up in the Minnesota Legislature. Mr. Thompson's bill to regulate freights is copied from that portion of the Illinois law which has recently been reviewed by our Supreme Court. It prohibits all discriminations, and provides the death-penalty for the first offense. The Minnesota Legislature will have an advantage not enjoyed by that of Illinois when our present law was passed—the advantage of knowing how far the common law and constitutional law will allow them to go in the direction they are moving. The Supreme Court of this State has decided virtually that it is competent for the Legislature to impose penalties for *unjust* discriminations (such discriminations being prohibited by the common law before the Legislature acted upon the matter at all), and that the penalties must be proportioned to the offense. With this light before them, the Minnesota legislators can hardly go wrong.

One Capt. Devorouze, a Frenchman, has invented a miner's knapsack which promises to prevent the future recurrence of death from choke-damp, so common in mines. Successful experiments have been made in the Paris catacombs. A glass case has been set up, into which a man goes with his knapsack and imitates a miner's actions. His knapsack is of tin, and is filled with a supply of vital air, a reserve fund of which is kept in a cylinder near by. When the man stoops over, his nostrils are closed by means of a spring, and he takes in the air through a gutta-percha tube with a bone mouth-piece, which he holds constantly in his mouth. The apparatus interferes in no way with the usual work of the miner, and, in the experimental glass-case, a man goes on with his work in an atmosphere of carbolic acid, which almost instantly kills a rabbit and a chicken that were placed in the same case, but without the saving knapsack.

The disheartening debate on the Credit Mobilier business drags its slow length through Congress. No vote was reached yesterday; all the time being filled by speeches dull as only Congressmen can make them. Mr. Bingham made one of his most characteristic efforts. The gist of his argument appears to have been that his voice was the voice of a representative of a free people; that newspapers in happier times were the Palladium of the liberties of the people, but that their course in the Credit Mobilier exposure was an attempt to dictate to the representatives of the people; that the movement to punish Congressmen for their share in the corruption was an attempt to betray the rights of the people. Mr. Bingham publicly thanked God that, under the shield of the Constitution, the representatives of the people were as free as the representatives of the press. Gen. Butler's speech reaffirmed Ames' honesty, and the want of jurisdiction on the part of the House over the cases of Brooks and Ames.

Scannell, the New York murderer, now on trial has already found direct evidence that he is insane. The family physician has come forward to swear to it. In connection with this evidence, it is interesting to inquire into the responsibility of the Scannell family, the family physician, and the authorities who permitted this insane man to roam about with murder the special object of his insane malignity. It will be remembered that Scannell made several attempts upon the life of the man whom he finally killed, and once injured him so severely that he barely escaped death. Why did not these evidences of Scannell's insanity induce the authorities to inquire into his mental condition at the time, and put him beyond the possibility of carrying out his murderous purpose? If insanity is to be recognized as an excuse for the crime of murder, it should also be recognized in cases of attempted murder, and the demented creatures should be consigned to the asylum or prison. This is a case in point, showing the failure of the police system that does not attempt to prevent crime as well as bring criminals to punishment.

It is very evident that the prevailing sentiment of Congress favors the establishing of the principle finally that no Congress can take official cognizance of fraudulent acts of its members committed during a former Congress. This sentiment does not appear to be very creditable to those who have advanced it so earnestly. The precedent has not heretofore been regarded as binding. It was neglected in the case of Mr. Matteson, of New York, who would undoubtedly have been expelled if he had not resigned, and in the expulsion of Mr. Bowen, who was expelled for acts done before he was a member of any Congress. The precedent, once firmly established, would be dangerous at all times. It is certainly opposed to the popular idea of Congressional sittings, which, though distinct in matter of organization, have a continuity of duties and interests. One of the few remaining checks upon the conduct of Congressmen would be taken away by this rule of action. The last days of Congress would bring relief to many members, who would be thus assured of an immunity from punishment at the last fall of the gavel.

Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson curiously underrated the value of her information concerning the relations of Messrs. Nesbitt and Colfax. Her testimony, accidentally secured, shows that Mr. Nesbitt had proffered Mr. Colfax the quarterly gift of $1,000 during his entire term as Vice-President, which Mr. Colfax seems to have accepted as naturally as if it belonged to him. Mrs. Richardson further testifies that Mr. Colfax's mother told her that, after Mr. Nesbitt's death, his sons wrote to Mr. Colfax indicating it as their intention to carry out their father's offer. It is not known that Mr. Colfax discouraged the generous intimation of the sons to carry out their father's wish, and the presumption is that he has received the quarterly installments of $1,000 each. As the payment of these sums began a year before Mr. Colfax's inauguration, there would be five years in which they were maintained. The gross sum would be $20,000 which one family gave Mr. Colfax for his gracious condescension in accepting the office of Vice-President of the United States at a salary of $8,000 a year.

The Chicago produce markets were rather more active yesterday. Mess pork was active, but 20c per brl lower, closing at $13.10@13.15 cash, and $13.45@13.50 seller April. Lard was moderately active, and 10c per 100 lbs lower, at $7.55@7.57½ cash, and $7.80@7.85 seller April. Meats were in fair demand, but a shade easier, at 4⅛@4⅝c for shoulders; 6⅛@6⅝c for short ribs; 6¾@6⅞c for short clear; and 8⅝@8¾c per lb for 18-lb green hams. Dressed hogs were quiet, and 20c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $4.60@4.70. Highwines were dull and nominally easier at 86½@87c per gallon. Lake freights were nominally firm at 12½@13c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was more active and steady. Wheat was moderately active, and ⅝c higher, closing at $1.19 cash; $1.19⅝ seller March, and $1.21¼ seller April. Corn was more active and firm, closing at 31@31⅛c cash or seller March, and 31⅞c seller April. Oats were in fair demand, and steady at 25⅛@25⅝c cash, and 26⅛@26⅝c seller April. Rye was quiet and steady at 63½c. Barley was less active, and a shade easier, at 69¾@70c for regular, and 71⅝c seller April. Live hogs were in active demand, and light weights commanded a further advance of 10c. Coarse mixed lots sold slowly at Tuesday's prices. Sales were reported at $4.50@5.20. The cattle market was firm and a shade higher. Sheep were quiet and steady.

It is not to be denied that the principal point which Mr. Oakes Ames and his apologists made in his defense was possessed of some merit. They held that, if the selling of stock worth 500 for 100 was *prima facie* evidence of an intent to bribe, then the acceptance of stock worth 500 at 100 was *prima facie* evidence of an intention to return some service for the gift of the difference between actual worth and purchase-money. There have been, and may be, cases in which certain gifts may be made with intention to bribe, and accepted without any intention to be bribed. If a man accepts a ring, a watch, a basket of wine, a box of cigars, or some such present from a friend, he may do so without thinking for a moment that the donor intended that he should make some return for it, though the donor himself might expect something of the kind. It is very doubtful, however, whether this construction can be placed upon the transfer of Credit Mobilier stock to members of Congress. As intelligent men, they must have known that a stock which would pay for itself in two or three dividends was worth considerably more money than they were paying for it. Their relations with Oakes Ames were not sufficiently intimate to warrant a gift out of simple regard, and simple regard in the most intimate relations does not prompt gifts of this nature. So far, the point which Oakes Ames makes is a good one, but his application is false. It does not relieve him of the odium which attaches to the transaction; it only makes a worse case against those who accepted the stock at his hands.

In the personal defense which Mr. Oakes Ames caused to be read to the House, he seemed to be as anxious to justify the former management of the Union Pacific Road as to exonerate himself from the charge of having bribed members of Congress. He began by stating that the contract for building 100 miles of the Union Pacific Road was first let to H. M. Hoxie, "the only contractor offering to undertake so hazardous an adventure," and that six months demonstrated Mr. Hoxie's inability to perform his part of the contract. The fact is, that the letting of a contract involving a responsibility of millions of dollars to Mr. H. M. Hoxie, even if the contract had been *bona fide*, would have been a fraud on the part of the Union Pacific managers. Mr. Hoxie was an Iowa politician, had formerly been United States Marshal of his State, and, at the time of taking the contract, was an employe of the Union Pacific Company. He was, and is, a very pleasant gentleman, but had no means to carry through a contract for building a single bridge or a mile of the road. This fact was well known to the managers of the road. Moreover, it did not require six months for Mr. Hoxie to demonstrate his inability to carry out the contract, nor was it intended that he should have this or any other stated time. Mr. Hoxie made his proposition to build the road Aug. 8, 1864, and this proposition was not accepted till Sept. 23, 1864, nor ratified until May 12, 1865. Before its acceptance, Mr. Hoxie made a written agreement, Sept. 13, 1864, with Thomas C. Durant, to transfer the contract he was to receive; after the final ratification of the Hoxie contract, this agreement was carried out, and the transfer actually made. By a comparison of dates, it will be found that Mr. Hoxie did not receive his contract until he had committed himself in a written agreement to transfer it. The men to whom it was transferred were the men who controlled the management of the Union Pacific. It was evidently the intention that Mr. Hoxie should not even be permitted to have an opportunity of using the contract for his own benefit, or for the benefit of any others than those who gave it to him. From this it will be understood why Mr. Hoxie was "the only contractor offering to undertake so hazardous a venture" as building the Union Pacific Railroad at $50,000 a mile.

OAKES AMES IN TEARS.

It appears that Oakes Ames drew tears from his own eyes by the eloquence of his speech, as read by the Clerk of the House on Tuesday, and moved the sympathies of the spectators to an alarming degree. The affecting portion of his remarks related to the enormous risk he ran in taking hold of the Union Pacific Railway, to wit:

> These, then, are my offenses—that I have risked reputation, fortune, everything, in an enterprise of incalculable benefit to the Government, from which the capital of the world shrank; that I have sought to strengthen the work thus rashly undertaken, by invoking the charitable judgment of the public upon its obstacles and its embarrassed condition; that I have had friends, some of them in official life, with whom I have been willing to share the advantageous opportunities of investment; that I have kept to truth through good and evil report, denying nothing, concealing nothing, reserving nothing. Who will say that I alone am to be offered up as a sacrifice to appease a public clamor, or expiate the sin of others? Not until such an offering is made will I believe it possible; but if this body shall so order it, that it can best be purchased by the choice of a single victim, I shall accept its mandate, appealing with unfaltering confidence to the impartial verdict of history for that vindication which it is proposed to deny me here.

Mr. Ames would have the public infer that the organization of the Credit Mobilier, and the immense profits which it accumulated, as well as the widespread system of bribery and corruption which he inaugurated in order to secure the enjoyment of those profits, which were the direct result of a fraud upon the people, were necessary to the construction of the Pacific Road. Before we pass around handkerchiefs and all take a good cry, it would be well to review the evidences of grief. The necessity of the Credit Mobilier was clearly disproved by the report of the Wilson Committee, and the character of its operations is properly stigmatized by the instructions to the Attorney-General to commence suit to recover what has been filched from the treasury of the road and from the Government by Oakes Ames and his pals. As the whole Credit Mobilier turned upon the legislation by which the Government was made to relinquish its first mortgage and subordinate its lien to a private mortgage, a review of the manner in which it was obtained may disclose whether Oakes Ames and the Credit Mobilier were necessary to the road for any other purpose than securing enormous profits from the construction of the road.

The Credit Mobilier had for its base of operations the bill which was concocted in the summer and fall of 1863, entitled "An act to amend an act to aid in the construction of a railroad line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," the original act having been approved July 1, 1862. The section of the bill upon which the conspirators mainly relied to carry out their operations was the tenth, which is as follows:

> SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, that Sec. 5 of said act be so modified and amended that the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and any other company authorized to participate in the construction of said road, may issue their first-mortgage bonds on their respective railroad and telegraph lines to an amount not exceeding the amount of the bonds of the United States authorized to be issued to said railroad companies respectively. And the lien of the United States bonds shall be subordinate to that of the bonds of any or either of said companies hereby authorized to be issued on their respective roads, property, and equipments. And said section is further amended by striking out the word "forty," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "on each and every section of not less than twenty."

The fifth section of the original act which was thus amended provided for the repayment of the Government bonds issued to the Company, and made the issue and delivery of them to the Company a first mortgage upon the road, telegraph, and rolling-stock, the bonds, without reckoning interest, amounting to $27,000,000. In addition to this, the fifth section provided that the bonds could not be issued until forty consecutive miles of the road had been fully completed and equipped. The amendment, therefore, left the Government, with its liability of $75,000,000, principal and interest, without any prior lien for security, and allowed the Company to raise money on the means the Government had furnished, giving a first mortgage for security, thus obliging the United States to pay off the first mortgage before it could legally avail itself of any security it might have. This extraordinary measure met with no active opponents in the House except Washburne, of Illinois, and Holman, of Indiana, who fought it by every possible means, parliamentary and otherwise, for several days. At last, the bill was called up by Mr. Stevens. The amendments which had been offered were voted upon till that proposed by Mr. Washburne, to strike out the section subordinating the Government lien to that of the Company, was reached. Mr. Washburne demanded the yeas and nays, and the result was—yeas, 38; nays, 81. The bill, not having been engrossed, went over to the next day. It was then called up by Mr. Brooks, who demanded the previous question. Mr. Dawson then demanded the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill, and it was passed by a vote of 70 to 38.

In the Senate, the bill met with no opposition, and passed without a division. The passage of this bill gave to the Union Pacific Company $54,000,000 in money (not counting the interest on the Government bonds), and over 13,000,000 acres of land, upon which they piled $10,000,000 of income bonds and $10,000,000 of land-grant bonds. The "necessity" of the transactions, to which Oakes Ames refers so touchingly, may be estimated by the fact that, of this $74,000,000 in money, nearly one-third of the amount went into the pockets of those favored individuals who constituted the Credit Mobilier. These facts are plain matters of record, which any one may read in the annals of the *Globe* and the testimony before the two Investigating Committees. They are not to be got rid of by any sentimentality of the sort in which Oakes Ames is just now indulging. He admits that the Credit Mobilier made a profit of $10,000,000 in the construction of the road, which he thinks was small enough. He omits to mention that they now own the road in addition, which stands in the market at $17,000,000 more. So, according to his own testimony, he weeps for $27,000,000, which was exactly the amount of the Government bond subsidy, exclusive of interest.

THE LOUISIANA GOVERNMENT.

The message of the President to Congress on the subject of the condition of affairs in Louisiana is a sort of posthumous justification of what is now conceded to have been a hasty and improper interference by the Executive in the domestic politics of that State. The President states the case to be: That Judge Durell, of the United States Court, made a decision; that the Marshal reported that the decree of the Court might be resisted, and he was therefore authorized to use the United States troops to execute that decree; that subsequently Judge Durell's action was confirmed by the District and Supreme Courts of the State, and the President has continued to uphold and maintain the Kellogg Government, and will continue to do so unless Congress shall otherwise direct. The President shields his interference and the employment of the troops behind Durell's order, and finds a vindication of the act in what he calls the subsequent judgment of the State courts. The country has just had the report of a committee of seven Republican Senators, each of them a lawyer. They declare that the interference by the President and the action of Judge Durell were without the slightest legal authority. They say that Durell's orders were rank usurpations, and that the military might be used as legally to seize the Capitol at Washington as it was to enforce the execution of Durell's decrees. But Mr. Morton, one member of the Committee, falls back upon the so-called decision of the State Court as a reason why the Kellogg Government should be sustained; and the President, in his message, adopts Mr. Morton's theory as the only escape from responsibility on his part. How far this theory of Mr. Morton and the President is justified by the facts can be determined by a brief investigation.

In his report, Mr. Morton thus speaks of Durell's proceedings:

> The conduct of Judge Durell, sitting in the Circuit Court of the United States, cannot be justified or defended. He grossly exceeded his jurisdiction, and assumed the exercise of powers to which he could lay no claim. * * But the pretense that, in a suit to perpetuate testimony, the Court could go beyond the natural and reasonable jurisdiction to decide who constituted the legal Returning Board under the laws of Louisiana, and to enforce the rights of such as it might determine to be members of that Board, and to enjoin others who were not, is without any foundation in law or logic. * * His order issued, in the Kellogg case, to the United States Marshal to take possession of the State-House for the purpose of preventing unlawful assemblages, under which the Marshal called to his aid a portion of the army of the United States, as a *posse comitatus*, can only be characterized as a gross usurpation.

This statement by Mr. Morton, as to the character of Durell's judicial conduct, is of itself a complete refutation of the theory repeated in the President's message as to the action of the State courts. It must be remembered that there was a State Government in existence in Louisiana. As soon as the probable result of the election was ascertained, resort was had to Durell, who, to his dishonor, became a party to the most disgraceful judicial act known in our history. He, as Mr. Morton says, in defiance of "law and logic," took jurisdiction of the question as to which body of men claiming to be the legal Canvassing Board should exercise that duty. He decided that the man named Lynch and his associates should canvass and proclaim the result; that the persons who should be declared by the Lynch Board to be members of the Legislature, and no others, should act as such; that Warmoth and all others should not canvass the returns nor declare any persons elected; that all persons claiming to be a Legislature other than those declared by Lynch should be arrested for contempt. Lynch and his associates, who never had any official returns of the election before them, made out a report declaring Kellogg to to have been elected Governor, and also declared a long list of persons elected to the Legislature. Durell then issued an order to employ the military to seize the State-House, and admit no one not declared to have been elected by the Lynch Board. The Legislature thus elected, as Mr. Morton says, by the judicial usurpation of Judge Durell, impeached the Governor, and suspended him, and declared Pinchback to be Acting Governor. It then abolished the State District Court in order to get rid of the Judge; it created another District Court, to which Pinchback appointed Hawkins, one of the Lynch Canvassing Board, as Judge; and this Judge Hawkins, thus appointed as a consequence of the original usurpation of Durell, is the State Court, whose decision affirming the legality of Kellogg's election, of Pinchback's Governorship, and his own appointment, is claimed by Mr. Morton and the President as a judicial determination of the question that is conclusive upon Congress, even in the matter of the election of Senators.

Nor does this thing end there. There was a vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench, and this was filled by Pinchback, who appointed one Morgan, Judge. This Court,—which was at any moment as liable to be impeached and suspended by the Legislature as was the Governor,—hastened at an early day, through Collector Casey, to inform the President that it would uphold the election of the Republican ticket, in a mere collateral issue, to which no person interested was a party, decided that Morgan was legally appointed by Pinchback; and it is this decision of a Supreme Court thus constituted, existing by the mere sufferance of the Legislature, that one of its own members was legally appointed, which the President and Mr. Morton insist is conclusive upon Congress, and cannot be investigated by any human authority. This procession of events in Louisiana may be thus stated: Durell orders that Lynch declare who is elected Governor and Legislature; the Lynch Legislature deposes the Governor and installs Pinchback; the Legislature and Pinchback abolish the District Court, and create a new one; Pinchback makes one of the Lynch Board Judge; this Judge declares the Legislature and Pinchback legal!

The answer to this is, that if Durell was the impostor and usurper that Morton represents him to be, and the whole fabric of the Kellogg Government rests upon his original "gross usurpation," does not the whole fraud from beginning to end fall with the indignant rebuke and overwhelming judgment of the Senate, and of every court and lawyer in the land?

Can a Judge decree a title to property without having jurisdiction in the case? Can a man holding title from a pretended judgment by a pretended court maintain the same against all the world, because, under the same decree, he was constituted, by the same Judge, the exclusive arbiter of his own claim? Is there no remedy for a conceded fraud and usurpation by a Judge, and must his decree, issued upon an *ex-parte* statement, forever remain binding upon all persons interested and upon the country, to the disgrace and dishonor of republican government? The fraudulent character of the Durell decrees, and consequently of all the proceedings based thereon, is attested by the legal opinion and Senatorial judgment of such Senators as Carpenter, Logan, Anthony, Hill, Trumbull, and Alcorn. Politically, these Senators may be regarded as in no way inimical to the success of the Republican party; but the case in Louisiana was too flagrant to admit of any extenuation or apology. It is one vast fraud, and they propose that it be cast aside, and that provision be made for an honest and fair election.

POMEROY'S LAST.

The attempts of the various Congressmen, implicated in the recent exposures, to escape from the consequences of their acts, seem to grow thinner and weaker as each fresh attempt is made. Mr. Colfax's jump from the frying-pan into the fire, is fresh in the public memory. The lachrymose Harlan, who wept when he found Durant's checks in his pocket, sought to explain. And now comes Pomeroy, who has rejoiced in the cognomen of "Old Subsidy" these dozen years or more, and upon his honor as a Senator (whatever that may amount to) would have us believe that he did not offer Mr. York $7,000 for his vote. On the other hand, he tells a pleasant little story, which is admirably calculated to convince Gen. O. O. Howard and Brother Harlan that he is not guilty of bribery, but which will fail to make any impression upon any one else. In the language of the street, it is "too thin." The substance of Mr. Pomeroy's yarn is, that he had a friend, J. A. Page, who was about to start a National Bank at Independence, and, being desirous of assisting him, he borrowed $5,000 of the Second National Bank of Topeka, and put it in his valise, and that a few days afterward, when Mr. York called at his room, he gave it to him to take to Mr. Page. This is a pretty little story. It is well put together, is plausible, and would undoubtedly create a favorable impression towards Mr. Pomeroy in the absence of countervailing testimony. In the first place, however, it must be remembered that Mr. Pomeroy does not make this statement upon oath, but upon the suspicious basis of his honor as a Senator,—a security of no ascertainable value in any market. The first obstacle which it meets is the plump denial of the whole story by Mr. York, whose word is, at least, equally trustworthy with that of Mr. Pomeroy, and who certainly may be supposed to know whether he took the money for Page, or whether any money was given to him for that purpose. Thus far, the statement of Mr. Pomeroy is but a plain affirmation met by an equally plain denial from Mr. York, whose honor as a member of the Kansas Senate is just as valuable, for purposes of this kind, as the honor of a member of the United States Senate. Thus far, therefore, Mr. Pomeroy has proved nothing, and, if his case could remain in this shape, he might always have the benefit of such a doubt as might arise from the comparative value of his honor as a United States Senator against the honor of Mr. York as a State Senator, but unfortunately for his case there are other circumstances which militate against the theory of his innocence.

In the first place, Mr. Pomeroy's conduct, when the announcement of York's exposure was made to him, was that of a guilty man. He was sitting in his hotel at the time, and, when a friend told him of what had occurred, he suddenly started as if he had been struck, gave a long whistle of surprise, then dropped his chin into his hands, with his eyes fastened upon the floor, and remained in this meditative position about two hours. During this time a note was brought to him, saying that if he would deny Mr. York's statement in writing his friends would still make a fight for him in the Legislature, but he answered not. His face grew flushed and pallid by turns, and finally became half red and half white, and, at last, great drops of sweat stood upon his forehead. For forty-eight hours he neither slept, ate, nor drank. Public feeling in Topeka was so bitter against him that it was feared he might be mobbed, and a guard was placed at the door of his room. His friends gave out that he was delirious, and that he could not live but a short time, and in this manner sought to manufacture sympathy for him, in the midst of all which he suddenly left for Washington. Is this the manner in which an honest man would have acted? Does the consciousness of innocence invest a man with all the physical and moral effects of guilt, and paint them upon his countenance in such unmistakable characters? If he had been innocent of this charge of bribery, would he not have exhibited the calmness of innocence, firmly and perhaps indignantly repelled the charge, and at once have stamped out the accusation, by showing then and there the object and destination of the money which he had given to York? What was passing through his mind during the two hours in which he sat with his eyes fastened upon the floor? Was he concocting this story of the Independence National Bank at that time?

In addition to Mr. York's denial of the whole story, and to Pomeroy's own conduct at the time, which had not the semblance of innocence in it, but, on the other hand, every sympton of the most positive guilt, and the utter improbability of the story, Mr. Pomeroy's general reputation must be taken into account. His political record for the past fifteen years adds heavily to the weight of circumstantial evidence against him. There is no feature of the story which will bear investigation, and, for all Mr. Pomeroy has yet offered to the contrary, the charge remains unanswered.

SUICIDE OF A HUNTER.

A German, named Carl Winkler, residing at No. 22 Church street, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself through the heart with a shot-gun. He was boarding with a family named Knoop. Yesterday morning, while eating breakfast, the family were startled by hearing the report of a gun in Winkler's room. Upon entering the apartment they found Winkler upon his bed weltering in blood, with a bullet-hole through his heart. He was perfectly dead when found, having been killed instantly. By his side lay his gun, and his right hand clasped the ramrod. It was surmised that he coolly seated himself upon the bed, and, cocking his gun, placed the muzzle against his left breast, and, with the ramrod, pushed the trigger. The ball was a medium sized Minie, and passed clear through Winkler's body. Winkler was a pot-hunter by profession, being nicknamed "The Robin Hood of Bridgeport," and had repeatedly declared that his last shot should be fired at his own heart. At the Coroner's inquest yesterday afternoon a verdict of accidental shooting was rendered.

THE FARMERS.

An Agricultural Convention on Railway Fares and Transportation at Bloomington—The Experience of Some of the Delegates on Paying Legal Fare.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 26.—At 10 o'clock this forenoon, a convention of the farmers of McLean County, representing the various clubs and granges of the county, in the proportion of one delegate to every ten members, assembled in the court-room. At least 200 farmers, delegates, and others were present, every township being represented by men of brains and ability. Joshua Brown, of Normal, Vice-President of the State organization for this district, was called to the chair as Temporary President, and Joseph Carter, of Normal, and Noah Franklin, of Lexington, were named as Secretaries. A committee of five upon permanent organization was appointed by the Chair.

During the retirement of the Committee, W. O. Catlett, of Lexington, made a few remarks, pointing out, as a fortunate circumstance for the cause of the farmers' movement, the fact that the late decision of the Supreme Court had been rendered before the adjournment of the Legislature, and that there was yet time in the present session to mend the weak points of the law.

A letter from the indefatigable old pioneer of the movement, C. M. Smith, of Kewaunee, was read and received with great satisfaction. The communication urged upon the Convention the necessity of unity and unflinching perseverance.

Several delegates gave their experience in railroading at legal rates, all expressing the determination to maintain their rights upon railroads peaceably if possible, but forcibly if necessary.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows: President, Joshua Brown, Normal; Secretary, Jos. Carter, Normal; Assistant Secretary, Noah Franklin, of Money Creek. The Committee also reported a programme for the business of the Convention.

Mr. Brown declined serving as President, and, on motion, Mr. Catlett, of Lexington, was substituted. The report of the Committee, as amended, was then adopted.

The Chairman then appointed the following committee on the permanent organization of a County Club: S. H. West, of West; J. W. Abbott, of Lawndale; J. M. King, of Normal; W. F. Johnson, of Money Creek; John Crum, of Lexington.

On motion, a Committee on Resolutions was appointed, as follows: Joshua Sells, of Dale; J. E. Springer, Allin; J. D. Rowley, Benjaminville; H. H. L. Phillips, Danvers; John Carver, Empire.

After the reading of several resolutions, which were referred to the proper committees, the Convention adjourned until 2 p. m.

The afternoon was occupied in the preparation and adoption of a constitution, which appears well adapted to the wants of the organization, after which there was a discussion of experiences in the railroad movement, and of ways and means to accomplish the desired ends.

An evening session of the Convention was held, and occupied in discussion, and in the adoption of a series of resolutions.

No step in the movement has been so replete with interest as the Convention held here today, and it is evident that every farmer of this county is enlisted in the war until its termination. The decision of the Supreme Court is regarded only as a temporary clog to the movement, and as the foundation for a complete victory. Much interest was manifested in the recital of the trouble which occurred at Lexington, on the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, last night. At that place, twenty farmers, many of whom were delegates to the Convention, took the night express for this city, and offered 3 cents per mile as legal payment. The train was side-tracked, and held there until a force of forty men arrived from this city, upon which the protesting passengers paid the regular fare, 65 cents each, and the train proceeded upon its way.

PERSONAL.

Philip Philips sailed for America from London on the 22d inst.

Who's got Judge Booth's hat? The audacity of the man who would rob the Judge on the bench of his silken tile, or exchange it for a seedy stove-pipe!

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House yesterday were the following: M. Morfit, Baltimore; J. D. Marks, Philadelphia; Frank R. Holmes, Boston; S. H. Laflin, St. Louis; Jas. H. Fleming, H. B. Beach, New York; E. L. Davison, Springfield; John A. Knapp, New York; C. H. Pond, M. B. Wheeler, Cincinnati.

Among the arrivals at the Matteson House, yesterday, were the following: H. S. Cutting, Buffalo; G. R. Ayres, Philadelphia; J. Macklin, England; W. T. Norton, Cleveland; J. P. Fairley, Indianapolis; E. L. Hawks, Decatur; Maj. William H. Jeffers, Clinton; O. K. Lupham, New York; W. F. Sanders, Montana; J. W. Malcolm, Galesburg.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner House, yesterday, were the following: S. A. Badger, Boston; S. McGregor, Troy; W. H. Dunbar, Boston; J. F. Lewis and wife, Racine; O. S. Willey, Madison; S. M. Levy, New York; W. C. Perkins and wife, Cincinnati; G. D. Harrison, Atchison; N. A. Hamilton, New York; J. C. Andrew, Lafayette; A. J. Mead and wife, Winona.

Among the arrivals at the Briggs House, yesterday, were the following: George L. Scott and wife, Prairie du Chien; J. B. Dallas, Pittsburgh; G. W. Kimball, Nebraska City; R. A. Brown, Rock Island; J. W. Robbins, Kentucky; J. W. Hummel, Cincinnati; J. A. Parker, Syracuse; John C. McCarthy, St. Paul; D. Shuts, Milwaukee.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House, yesterday, were the following: C. P. Aumore, Louisville; C. Burroughs, Canada; P. Raleigh, Little Rock; D. Morrison, New Orleans; G. W. Whitehead, Lincoln, Neb.; J. C. Fagan, Colorado; T. A. Horton, New York; J. F. Cox, Washington; N. L. Shattuck, Fargo, D. T.; R. Thompson, Nashville; Dr. N. W. Wollens, Minneapolis; P. H. Kelly, St. Paul.

At the request of a large number of prominent citizens, among them Mahlon D. Ogden, N. B. Judd, Gov. Bross, Charles Randolph, George S. Bowen, W. K. Nixon, Henry Greenebaum, J. C. McMullin, Robert Harris, W. W. Chandler, and Hugh Riddle, Gen. R. A. Cameron, of Colorado, has consented to deliver a free lecture, on Saturday evening, at the Board of Trade Hall, on "Colorado: Its Resources, Climate, and Relations to Chicago."

Prouty, who was elected State Printer of Kansas by the Legislature, early in January, has been compelled to ask the Supreme Court for a mandamus to get his commission.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines is the victim of a decision by the Louisiana Supreme Court, Feb. 25, declaring invalid the will under which she claimed property in New Orleans. Mrs. Gaines is, however, undaunted.

Senator Pomeroy has bought a house on Franklin Square, at Washington, next door to the residence of Secretary Robeson, and will continue to reside in the Federal Capital as a lobby agent, "with the privileges of the floor."

Gerrit Smith confesses to Susan B. Anthony that he is ashamed that he is a man. He could hardly expect any sympathy upon that subject from one who seems to be sorry that she is a woman.

Dr. T. W. Fry, of Lafayette, Ind., who has several times stumped his district for Congress, died Feb. 24, aged 59. He was Surgeon of the Eleventh Indiana, in 1861, and afterwards Division Surgeon. In 1867 he was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue.

Frozen-in Propellers on Lake Michigan.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 26.—The latest news from the propeller Messenger is to the effect that she lies in the ice, five miles off Stony Creek, between Whitehall and Little Point Sauble. She is surrounded by ice between fifteen and twenty feet thick, with no immediate prospect of release. She has a limited supply of fuel, but plenty of provisions. All on board are well.

The propeller Manistee is still off Ludington. Her situation may be likened to a fish in a basin. A heavy field of pack ice, one mile or more square, surrounds her. The water in the channel where she stuck fast is congealed to a depth of fourteen inches, while underneath her the pack ice is nearly seventeen feet thick. She is thus securely held prisoner, being unable to move in any direction herself, and beyond the reach of assistance, except over the ice.

JAPAN.

Extraordinary Progress in the Empire During 1872.

The Tenno Exhibits Himself in Public, and Shakes Hands with the American Minister.

Introduction of the Gregorian Calendar—Establishment of a General Post-Office.

A Commission Sent to Study the Religions of Europe and America.

Reforms in the Public-Prostitute System---Appointment of a New Minister to Washington.

Peshine Smith Claims to be "a Poor, Ignorant, Heathen Japanese."

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

TOKEI (Yedo), Jan. 22, 1873.

The year which has just closed has been of

EXTRAORDINARY PROGRESS

in Japan. Even those who have watched closely the course of civilization in the Island Empire, and who understand the formidable obstacles to be overcome, can scarcely form a clear idea of the immense strides made in that modern cosmopolitan civilization which is stamping its character on the entire world. The day will soon have gone by when there will exist many different and peculiar types of civilization, for undoubtedly the world—what with steam, the printing-press, international law, and Christianity—will assume one great type of civilization, into which all local and strictly national types shall have been fused. Japan—first among the Oriental Asiatics to break the fetters of a petrified semi-civilization—seems more than ever determined to set its back to the past and its face to the future. After Japan, China and the other nations of Asia must follow, just as surely as fermentation follows contact of a ferment. What Europeans cannot do, the Asiatics will do themselves.

Let me briefly map out Japan's progress during the year 1872: The first day witnessed an event which, for Japan, was not remarkable, but astounding. The Emperor of Japan, called by all his people Ten-no (Son of Heaven), and hitherto worshiped as a god; never eating twice out of the same dish; honored, when he chose to ride out in his closely-covered white-bullock cart, by the prostrations of his people in the dust, and by the closing of every window,—on the 1st of January, 1872, actually

RODE IN OPEN CARRIAGE AND STEAMER

to the government arsenal and dock-yard at Yokosuka, 20 miles from Yokohama, and, before scores of foreign visitors and workmen, inspected the machinery, dry-dock, ship-yards, etc., etc. While the workmen were showing His Majesty the process of casting, the molds being slightly damp, the molten iron sputtered dangerously, and for a moment it seemed as though Japan was to lose her Emperor. The Mikado, however, showed that, if he were Ten-no (Son of Heaven), the sons of Heaven have as much pluck as some earthly braves. Two of his courtiers rushed to screen their beloved sovereign with their bodies, but the Emperor coolly sat still, and did not move. Fortunately, his dress only was slightly injured. Since then, the Emperor has in person publicly opened the railway, visited the hospitals, naval and academic colleges, the fleet, and many other institutions and places of importance which are under the care of the Government in Yedo.

Besides these public manifestations of himself in his own capital, the Emperor has made

AN EXTENDED TOUR

throughout the southern provinces and treaty ports,—gaining, for the first time, vivid and accurate ideas of his own dominions, and receiving everywhere the unbounded reverence and love of his subjects, and the highest honor and respect from foreigners.

It is not in accordance with our instincts as Americans to chronicle in detail the doings of any Emperor or King, simply because he is such; but the doings of Japan's Emperor have an especial significance, because he is the potent leader of his people in the new path of modern civilization, and, as he does, so will Japan do.

THE GREAT ADMIRATION

entertained towards the Japanese Emperor by foreigners in Japan results from the fact that he possesses in a great degree that manly independence of character, and that determination of purpose, which prompt him to use his well-nigh-unlimited authority to induce new reforms, right over the heads or under the noses of conservative old fogies of the palace or in the departments. When the British Charge d'Affaires demanded that the Mikado should stand while he received the English representative, the Japanese Ministers obstinately insisted that their Emperor never should thus equalize himself with foreign envoys. The Mikado, however, dowered above all things with independence and common sense, determined to do as he pleased. Two days after Mr. Watson, H. B. M. Charge, had been so badly snubbed, Admiral Jenkins, U. S. N., commanding in the seas of Japan and China, was admitted to audience with the Mikado,

WHO STOOD

during the entire interview, and has done likewise on all similar occasions subsequently.

When Alexis visited Yedo, our independent Mikado, spite of all the horrified old grandfatherly fogies of the palace, actually rode in the same carriage with the Duke, took dinner with the Muscovite officers on board the Svetlana, and, to crown all, or, rather, to knock down all old traditions at one blow, Alexis was introduced to and

CONVERSED WITH THE EMPRESS,

and Madame Butzow, the first foreign lady ever so honored, enjoyed the pleasure of being presented to His Majesty.

Still again, on the 10th of January of this year, by formal invitation, Mrs. De Long, the wife of the United States Minister, and Madame Butzow, the Russian Minister's wife, were invited to

PAY A CEREMONIAL VISIT

to the Empress. The reception was held in the palace, in the presence of a large number of Maids of Honor. Twenty minutes were passed very pleasantly, though "the agreeable" had to be done through interpreters, in three languages. The Empress inquired kindly after Mrs. De Long's children, and invited her to "call again" and bring her daughter with her. The Emperor and Empress, as usual, were dressed in robes of heavy white and crimson silk. What may strike your readers as "un-American," was the fact that the American visitor wore a rich trailing dress, supported by train-bearers, who were two very pretty and very graceful little daughters of one of the high court officers. Just as the interview was about to terminate, the Emperor extended his hand, inviting Mr. DeLong, with a smile, to

SHAKE HANDS WITH HIM.

This done, probably for the first time, by the Emperor, he thanked Mr. De Long heartily for the cordial reception given to the Embassy while in the United States.

One of the most important changes made during the year has been the change from the old Chinese, or lunar calendar, to the

GREGORIAN, EUROPEAN, OR SOLAR CALENDAR.

This bold stroke was entirely the work of the Emperor alone. The Chinese in Yokohama and at other ports, enraged beyond measure, posted insulting and inflammatory cards on the government offices, to the hurt of nobody but themselves. On New Year's day, the Mikado pushed matters further, by commanding all officers in the service of the Government to wear foreign clothes; by receiving the congratulations of the foreign diplomatic corps, in the morning, and the principal foreign gentlemen employed in the Educational, Naval, Military, and Public Works Departments, in the afternoon. The receptions, as usual, were held in the palace.

The Japanese are not yet prepared

TO ACKNOWLEDGE CHRISTIANITY,

although the Mikado, a few months ago, accepted from Dr. Hepburn, through Mr. De Long, a copy of his invaluable Japanese-English dictionary,—the work of eleven years' unremitting labor,—and a copy of the Holy Bible. This gift, which had been refused several times before, was accepted with thanks, and an autograph letter from the Mikado. Dr. Hepburn, of whom every American is so proud, is now on a trip to his native land, to take a brief respite from his arduous labors. To smooth the way toward toleration, since the Japanese cannot celebrate Christmas, the Government has decreed that Dec. 25 shall be hereafter celebrated in honor of the first Mikado of Japan,—the Emperor Zin-mu. The present year is the 2,533d year of the era of Zin-mu, or of the Japanese Empire. From that point,—660 years B. C.,—Japanese authentic history begins, since, at that time, all the islands now called Japan had submitted to Zin-mu, and now comprised in the Japanese Empire.

To continue the record of progress: One of the most quiet, but beneficial, advances during the past year, has been the establishment of

A GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

Heretofore, each provincial and small local government employed a special messenger, who took letters to the two capitals, Kiyo-to and Yedo, on the 15th and 25th day of each month. The more distant provinces were sent to, and heard from, but once a month, and the smaller and poorer local authorities send a naked postman at extremely irregular intervals. As for the farmers and humble folks generally, they had almost no means of transmitting letters. Now, a mail leaves Yedo every third and eighth day,—"*Sam-patchi*," and it is in Japanese,—while postmen from the provinces leave on those days also. Although these letters are nearly all carried over mountain and plain by foot-runners, day and night, they reach their destination safely, and often at the rate of 60 miles per day, as I have found out by experience. This growing department is under the care of a Japanese who studied our own postal system at Washington, and, on returning to his own country, informed a friend of ours, after his appointment, that he was

"A KIND OF A POSTMASTER."

He can now afford to throw off the first three words of his announcement. Eventually, I have no doubt, the Consular post-offices in the ports will be abolished, and all the mail-business done in Japan will be put into the hands of the Japanese.

In the days of Old Japan, the Board of Public Worship was superior in authority to the Supreme Council. Two years ago it was abolished, and

A DEPARTMENT OF RELIGION,

established, in which both Buddhism and Shin-to-ism—the two great religions of Japan—were represented; the votaries of Shinto, the state religion, being largely in the majority. After trying to manufacture a new religion, and to propagate it by money and influence, nothing but failure, neglect, and derision was the result. After this very flat failure, the Department of Religion was "incorporated" with the Educational Department. This means that it has peacefully expired, and, since that advanced radical—the Minister of Education—wants every cent he can get to carry out his mighty schemes of education, there will be just enough money expended to bury it. Since others had failed in manufacturing a religion, the sensible Head of the Department has sent several priests abroad to

STUDY THE RELIGIONS

of Europe and America. The only fear now is, that the Mikado will by and by issue an edict "establishing" the Christian religion, and declaring that if any man says the Emperor of Japan is divine, he is —— mistaken.

THE PUBLIC-PROSTITUTE SYSTEM

of Japan has always been the supreme disgrace of, and most profound and peculiar stigma on, the Japanese character. Amid the squalid poverty of a Japanese city, one sees the gorgeous mansions of the women in scarlet, adorned within with gilded and luxurious accompaniments, rising high above the low-tiled roofs of the humble citizens' dwellings. It may be safely said that the most beautiful and attractive places in Japan are the brothels, which are always situated in one quarter of the city. The anamolous and bottomless iniquity connected with the places was the manner in which recruits were gathered and the ranks of sin kept replete. Little girls, orphans, or those whose parents were poor, were sold to the brothel-keepers, when from 4 to 12 years old, and were indentured to serve their masters and act as prostitutes for a series of years,—until withered, ugly, or diseased. These indentures were

RECOGNIZED AS LEGAL CONTRACTS

by Japanese law. For centuries this system has cursed Japan, but now—all honor to the Japanese Government—the law that doomed thousands of innocent children to a horrible slavery has been repealed, and henceforth Japan refuses to acknowledge or allow any such contracts to be made.

TWO INCIDENTS

that have occurred within the present month (January) will illustrate the past and present features of this subject: The regular Japanese New Year's day was not to have come until Jan. 27, 1873. The change in the calendar, however, made it fall, this year, nearly one month earlier. The notice being very sudden, and the people unprepared, great trouble, both pecuniary, and as relates to housekeeping, decoration, etc., was occasioned. It seems that the Japanese Government has been in the habit of loaning money to certain merchants and mercantile companies, at a fair rate of interest, to encourage trade, etc. One of these merchants, named

YAMASHIRO,

being severely put out by the change of calendar, and his own deep speculations, found himself, at the end of the year, nearly $200,000 behindhand. The Government, though generous to lend, is merciless to non-paying debtors, and Yamashiro knew it. Goaded to desperation, he resolved to commit suicide in the old Japanese manner, by *hara-kiri*. Going into a room by himself, he took a dirk, and disemboweled himself in the noble style, by plunging the keen steel in his left lower abdomen, and then drawing it across and upward through his body. Now, his relation to the old prostitution law was this: The girls sold, as we have related, by their parents, must, by the terms of the contract, be educated in reading, poetry, writing, sewing, music, etc., so that many of them are really accomplished women, and are sought for as wives, often marrying well. If, as is usual in such cases, they have not completed their term of service, their would-be husbands must pay their ransom, and no charge attaches afterward to the woman. This peculiar custom, though often the cause of hideous disease transmitted to offspring, enables a merchant to get an unusually good and well-educated wife. Yamashiro began life on $1,000. With $600 he bought his wife, and with $400 he embarked in business, becoming very prosperous; and, had longer time been given him, he would doubtless have been a very wealthy man, if not a millionaire.

That my second illustration of the subject in hand may be fully understood, let me premise by saying that Japan, several months ago, accepted the invitation of the Austrian Government to be represented at

THE FORTHCOMING VIENNA EXPOSITION.

A Mixed Commission, composed of foreigners and Japanese, was appointed, and $200,000 was appropriated to its work. The Committee improved their time and means, and all Japan and Yezo were ransacked to furnish a fitting collection of native and manufactured products. The articles were on exhibition in Yedo for a few weeks, and the bronzes, timbers, leathers, cut crystals, paper, steel-work, minerals, ores, lacquer-work, toys, carved stone, stuffed zoological and dried botanical specimens, and live animals, made a collection at once rich and unique. The greatest merit of the show was, that the Japanese had been prevailed upon to have their indigenous and national peculiarities well represented. To crown all, an enterprising German, Baron Stilfried, arranged to erect a Japanese house in the grounds of the Exposition, for the sale of photographs, curiosities, etc. He made bargains with

THREE YOKOHAMA BELLES

to accompany him to Vienna for one year, to act as stall-keepers, at $10 per month, and with two carpenters to put up the house. These native ladies—who were by no means virgins—were to dispense Japanese tea and rice-beer, in their neat costume, and, of course, when they arrived in Vienna, they would be "Princesses" at once, and great deference would be paid to their "rank." The contracts with them were all duly made out at the Consulate, approved by the Japanese officers, passports obtained, etc. But suddenly the Chinese and Dutch "protectors" of the fair ones objected to their brevet wives being thus torn from their bosoms. The Dutchman, who had just given his partner $10 to go on a religious pilgrimage, was most Hollandishly mad, and swore a great deal in Dutch. Applying to the Japanese authorities, the Judge heard both sides of the case, and then dextrously arrived at this shrewd decision: That, as the present law of Japan does not recognize prostitution-contracts, no complaints could be entertained on that score; if the complainant persisted in claiming damages for loss of service, the case must be brought before the Consular Court, in which case the Japanese Government had nothing to do in the matter. The Dutchman, not liking a public trial, with reports in the newspapers, gave up the case as lost, and the three "Princesses" will doubtless win honor, gold, and glory in Vienna.

RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPHS.

The opening of the railway between Yokohama and Yedo—one of the events of the past year—is too well known to need commenting upon. The finishing of the telegraph-lines from Nagasaki to Yedo, thus connecting Japan's capital with Shanghae, London, and San Francisco, and the complete success and excellent working of their other lines, are triumphs of the year now gone.

Another important reform has been made

IN HABITS OF DECENCY.

The old custom of the promiscuous bathing of all ages and sexes in one public bath, has been modified for the better. In the streets, in which the first principles of decency were continually violated, public urinals have been erected. The sale of obscene pictures and symbols—long the ostentatious abominations of Japan—have been forbidden. The naked laborers have been compelled to cover their nakedness, and one does not see, as always before, the ubiquitous human cuticle that disgusted civilized eyes.

The removal of that monstrosity of ugliness,

THE DRAGON,

from the coins of the country, on which the monster had "swinged the scaly horror of his folded tail," and the substitution of a simple and beautiful device, deserve to be noted.

MR. UYENO,

who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Mori at Washington, is expected to leave Japan in March. Mr. Mori was honorably recalled some months ago, but one of the causes of his successor's delay in starting for Washington has been the illness, terminating in death, of his father. The latter, whose decease was advertised in the Yokohama papers, and to whose funeral many foreigners were invited, was buried according to the simple ceremonies of Shintoism. Mr. Uyeno will ably and popularly fill Mr. Mori's place at Washington. He is the latter's superior in age and official experience, and speaks English very well, having studied abroad.

The attention of the United States Consular Court was occupied, Jan. 11, with a case that threatened to assume

A DISAGREEABLE IMPORTANCE.

to the many American citizens in the Japanese Government service. The United States Consul, C. O. Shepherd, Esq., had, in accordance with the Consular Court regulations of Congress, notified all unregistered citizens to register forthwith, or pay the costs of notification and a fine of $10. Several delinquents paid the fine, but Mr. E. Peshine Smith, who formerly held a position in the State Department at Washington, and is now Chief Legal Counselor to the Japanese Government, appeared in the Court, and, in a long and rambling speech, full of poor jokes and an apparently rich knowledge of law, denied that he was a citizen of the United States, asserting that he was a Japanese subject,—

"A POOR, IGNORANT, HEATHEN JAPANESE;"

and, further, that the particular section of the Consular Court regulations authorizing the United States Consul in Japan to require the registration of all American citizens in that country, had been disapproved by the United States State Department at Washington. Further, Mr. Smith solemnly declared that any American citizen entering the service of the Japanese Government could not claim protection from the United States Government! The Consul, taken aback at this information, supposing it to be oracular, since it came from a man who had grown gray and bald in the legal service of his country in the State Department, reserved decision, closed the Court, and retired to read up his law-books and inquire of the United States Minister.

THE DECISION WAS FINALLY GIVEN

Jan. 20. Mr. De Long, in a long and able letter, covering all the points involved, declared Mr. Smith's statements *untrue*, for the following reasons:

First—That the act of Congress by authority of which the Consular Court regulations are promulgated, provides that they shall be obligatory until annulled or modified by Congress (Sec. 5, page 73, vol. 12, United States Statutes-at-Large).

Second—That, as Japan has as yet no naturalization laws whatever, Mr. Smith cannot possibly be a Japanese subject.

Mr. De Long's letter closes as follows:

In conclusion, I beg to state that it is not true that any circular issued by the Department of State of the United States, instructing United States officers to regard Americans in the employ of this Government as not being under American protection, but subject to the laws and authorities of this Empire, has been received at this Legation; nor do I presume any such will be forwarded here, before Japan, by the establishment of a judiciary governed by published statutes and rules of practice conformable to such as prevail in Western States, shall have satisfied our Government and other Western Powers that any necessity longer exists for their insisting upon the doctrine of ex-territoriality.

Mr. Smith was fined $10 and costs, and ordered to register himself at once.

News from one of the southern provinces arrived Jan. 15, that

A GREAT REBELLION

had broken out, and that 40,000 people had joined the melee, in which several officials were killed, their houses leveled, and the Government offices set on fire. The ignorant villagers and peasants, armed only with spears made of bamboo, after killing and wounding about a dozen officers, broke open the sake shops, where the Japanese drink, made of rice—as maddening as whisky in its effects—was sold, and hundreds became drunk. By Jan. 4,—six days after the insurrection began,—tranquility had been restored, but the rioters had put in several demands. The whole cause of the trouble is ignorance and superstition. One or two of their demands clearly reveal the animus of the affair. The rioters demanded:

First—No cows shall be killed. (This is a superstitious, anti-beef idea.)

Second—Trees belonging to the gods shall not be cut down.

Third—No change shall be made in regard to the Shinto or Buddhist religions.

Fourth—The prices of all articles in the town shall be lowered.

The other demands refer to local grievances, and will easily be settled. Although so large, the Government will experience little difficulty in suppressing the outbreak, and restoring order, after which a few schools and more education will prevent further disorder. This event is, when understood, merely a local hitch in the grandly-moving scheme of the civilization of the whole country.

The report of the United States Consul at Yokohama, for the year 1872, shows an increase in the value of

AMERICAN COMMERCE

of over $200,000 as compared with that of 1871. Of American influence and trade in Japan, I shall write again.

The report lately published in the New York *Herald*, that

THE PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT

had dispatched an embassy, in the 12-gun iron-clad Independencia, to Japan, to demand satisfaction of the Japanese Government for releasing the coolies of the Maria Luz, does not excite any great apprehension in the minds of the Japanese. Japan has iron-clads also, and men to fight in them, too. She feels perfectly sure that she did a right thing, and so do the nations most powerful in the world. Whatever may come of the affair shall be faithfully recorded for the benefit of your readers.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

The "Fool's Revenge" is a hybrid production, founded partly on the libretto of the opera of "Rigoletto," and partly on Victor Hugo's fine drama "*Le Roi s'Amuse*." It is neither a translation of the one, nor an exact adaptation of the other, although it has many features of both. Mr. Taylor's presumed improvements on his models are the introduction of much entirely new matter, a stronger delineation of the principal characters, a careful elaboration of the machinery, and a working-up of the feeling and situations into suitable climaxes at appropriate places. The piece shows in a marked manner many of the peculiar excellences of the author. What is technically a "light opera," is developed into a heavy drama, with much good characterization, a commendable ingenuity of plot, and a forcible and tragic *denouement*. The atmosphere and incidents of the play are essentially Italian, and the story is strictly historical, so far as relates to the poisoning of *Galeotto Manfredi* by *Francesca Bentivoglio* in a fit of jealousy. The jester, his daughter, and the subsidiary personages are creatures of the imagination. The action passes at the petty Italian Court of Faenza in the fifteenth century. *Manfredi* is only another *Don Giovanni*, with an eye for every pretty woman in his Dukedom. His first passion is for *Ginevra Malatesta*, wife of a nobleman of his court, who, suspecting the injury designed against his spouse sends her to one of his castles in the country, for the protection of their mutual honor. *Bertuccio*, the jester, has a deadly spite against *Malatesta*, for abducting his own wife many years before, when he himself bore another name, and pursued a more legitimate calling than that with which he disguises his intentions of revenge. He, therefore, favors the *Duke's* passion for the wife of his old enemy, and endeavors, by every means in his power, to assist him to possess *Ginevra*. He has a young and beautiful daughter, *Fiordelisa*, who has also attracted the attention of the *Duke*, who resolves to abduct her, *Ginevra* having been removed from danger. *Aquila*, a young and handsome poet, learning the danger of *Fiordelisa*, removes her, unknown to her father, to the palace of *Malatesta*, whence she is violently taken by the *Duke* and his followers, *Bertuccio* assisting, not aware of her identity. She resists all his advances, however, and is saved at last unharmed. The escape is a narrow one, for the *Duke* dies from the effect of poison administered in wine by his Duchess, of which both he and his intended victim should have partaken. The ending differs from that of the opera, in which *Gilda* (*Fiordelisa*) dies in the arms of her father. The jester is also elevated in the play above a mere buffoon, as the libretto of the opera chooses to represent him. He is dignified not only by his parental love, but by the sacred memory of his injured wife, whom it is the study of his life to revenge. Barring the dislike that most persons feel to seeing an actor, great in tragedy, playing the fool, in the stage sense, it must be acknowledged that his rendering of *Bertuccio* is one of Mr. Booth's greatest impersonations. His simulation of the fool is better, if possible, than as *Brutus*, and his serious acting is marked by the extremest tenderness of paternal love, and the most extraordinary energy in carrying out his designs. Revenge can hardly be called a noble purpose, but Mr. Booth infuses a certain nobility into it, by the grandeur of his conceptions, and the consummate skill with which he elaborates his ideal, and works out the full accomplishment of his object. His finest passage was during the scene in which he implores admission to the chamber, where he supposes his daughter to be dying of the subtle poison administered by *Francesca*. His entreaties to enter, his protestations that he cared nothing for the injury inflicted on him, the expressiveness of his face and his gestures, were marvelously correct, and wonderfully pathetic to those in his secret, among whom must, of course, be included the audience. The sympathy of the audience was most intense, and was shown in frequent applause, and two calls before the curtain. The scenery was generally good, notably the garden set in the first act. The support was much the same as the company has been rendering during the present and the previous week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

During the current week the Academy of Music has been fairly filled, the attraction being a new play written for Mr. Spencer Pritchard, entitled "Counterfeit," purchased by him for Mr. Harry Amlar, an "Ethiopian star" of more or less magnitude. It is extremely sensational in character, and therefore eminently pleasing to the gentlemen in the higher portions of the auditorium. Unlike must pieces of this order, it possesses certain elements of strength which indicate ability in the author, and render it far more enjoyable to true lovers of the drama than the majority of the productions that abound in terrible incidents and impossible situations. It is not strikingly original, but is carefully worked up, and, though written for the negro character, the *role* of the personage does not so completely monopolize the interest of the piece, as is frequently the case. There are quite enough of pistols to insure its success, and not too much of the negro element to render it tedious to those who do not enjoy such characters outside of a legitimate minstrel performance. By thus avoiding a strong temptation, the author has succeeded in weaving out of a simple plot a play which is, on the whole, interesting and pleasant. Each act climaxes with a thrilling tableau which appeals loudly to the elevated and less cultured portion of the house, who respond to the appeal with their accustomed vigor.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

The audience at this attractive place of amusement last evening, though fair-sized, was not as large a one as the merits of the performance demanded. The extremely disagreeable weather, from which every other theatre in the city suffered more or less, was undoubtedly the cause of it. Those who derive pleasure from the amusing entertainments of the minstrels should not neglect visiting them this week, as the performance, except in one or two minor matters, is unusually good. The vocal music is excellent in composition, and is carefully and acceptably sung, as a whole. Mr. Tyrrell would improve the effect of his singing by taking the high notes in the ballad, "Kiss Me Good-Bye," with less hesitation. Mr. Kayne does not put life enough into that fine basso song, "Over the Rolling Sea." In the second part, Messrs. Tyrrell, Surridge, Lang, Kayne, and Kemble sing an oddly-arranged yet not unpleasing quintet, "The Fox Jumped Over the Parson's Gate," in a style that many professional vocalists of a higher grade, and with much more musical pretensions, cannot equal. They were loudly applauded by the intelligent and discriminating portion of the audience, and in reply to an encore the first four gentlemen sang the beautiful quartet, "The Knight's Farewell," with equally good effect. The dancing and singing of Mackin and Wilson and young Burton continues to please. "The Abyssinian Dwarf, Tommy," is made as deceptive and life-like as it is possible for Cotton, Arlington, and Surridge to make him. The sketch, "The Arrival of Bolivar," is a senseless thing, and can be dispensed with without the slightest danger of financial loss. The entertainment closes with the laughable burlesque, "Robert Make-Airs," which is put upon the stage in a really artistic manner. The scene is picturesque and natural, and the dialogue amusing, without being coarse. Cotton and Kemble appear to good advantage in the sketch, and create a great deal of merriment.

HARRY LINDEN.

Mr. Harry Linden, a well known and favorite comedian in this city, has concluded a two weeks' engagement to play at the Globe Theatre, commencing on Monday night. It is a long time since the theatre-going public have had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Linden, and he is sure of a warm welcome on his resurrection from the obscurity of private life.

THE WAGNER FEST NIGHT.

This evening, Thomas' Orchestra will appear at the Union Park Congregational Church in a programme composed, with the exception of Miss Mehlig's numbers, exclusively of Wagner's music. This fact marks a new and distinctive feature in our local musical record. It is but a few years since that the Grover German Opera Troupe undertook to give "Tannhauser," in a mutilated form, in this city. There was, probably, not a person in the audience who did not vote it unintelligible, and consign it to the limbo of the future. About that time the same impression prevailed everywhere concerning Wagner and his music. It was the fashion everywhere to abuse Wagner. The critics hunted him savagely. Wise men reviled him. He was driven out of London. Paris mobbed him. His music was pronounced unintelligible, and his theories and his pretensions were scoffed at. In spite of all opposition, he remained true to his mission. His genius, his ardor, and his indomitable perseverance has at last not only secured for him a hearing, but have enlisted some of the strongest names in music as advocates of his cause. His very success shows that he was the representative of a great principle in art. If his theories had not been correct, he would have been utterly abandoned long ago. He is to-day the prophet of true dramatic art—the conscientious follower in the footsteps of Beethoven, Mozart, and Weber, all of whom he has repeatedly set up as models. He has so combined music and emotion, so deftly interwoven the dramatic and lyric, that each takes its proper place. Most other composers have written their operas simply for the voice, with special reference to certain solos, duos, trios, etc., but Wagner has written his music for the story which it illustrates. Others, when he is gone, will work out this theory, which underlies all real art, to more tangible results, but to him is due the recognition of an ardent, conscientious, and indomitable advocate of truth. The best musicians of this country have acknowledged him, and foremost among them stands Theodore Thomas, to whom the music-loving public are indebted for this favor. At the matinee, this afternoon, at the First Baptist Church, he will repeat the programme which he gave at his first concert in this city, including the overture to "Tannhauser," the allegretto of Beethoven's Eighth Symphony, Weber's "Invitation to the Dance" (Berlioz's arrangement for orchestra), the Traumerei, the overture to "William Tell," the Strauss walz—"Beautiful Blue Danube," Titl's serenade for flute and horn, and Meyerbeer's Fackeltanz, No. 1, in B. In addition to these numbers, he will also give Liszt's "Preludes," and Miss Mehlig will play Chopin's "Impromptu," Schumann's "Warum," and Schubert's "Soiree de Vienne." The programme for this evening will be as follows:

PART I.

Kaiser Marsch....Wagner
Vorspiel zu Lohengrin....Wagner
Eine Faust Ouverture....Wagner

PART II.

Nocturne, Valzer, }....Chopin
Miss Anna Mehlig.
Songs, {a, "Die Rose," b, "Schlaf Ein,"}....Wagner
Mr. George L. Osgood.
Vorspiel und Schlussatz, Tristan und Isolde....Wagner

PART III.

Overture, Tannhauser (by request)....Wagner
Ballet, "Rienzi"....Wagner
Der Ritt der Walkueren....Wagner

Mysterious Affair.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 26.—Six weeks ago, Conrad Bechel, a German tailor, of Cincinnati, went to Covington, Ky., to collect money, and has not been since seen or heard from. To-day, his wife walked to the town of Riverside, southwest of the city, and by a pair of whiskers identified a body found there as that of her missing husband. The head was cut off, the face gashed, and the scalp raised, as if it had been a subject for dissection. The verdict of the inquest has not yet been rendered.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Little Work Done in the General Assembly Yesterday.

The Judicial Apportionment as Agreed Upon by the Committees.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.—The following is the judicial apportionment agreed upon by the two committees, and which will be reported to-morrow:

1. Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago.
2. Boone, DeKalb, McHenry, Lake.
3. Carroll, Whiteside, Ogle, Lee.
4. Kane, DuPage, Kendall.
5. Rock Island, Mercer, McHenry.
6. Bureau, LaSalle.
7. Grundy, Will.
8. Henderson, Warren, Knox.
9. Peoria, Stark.
10. Hancock, Adams.
11. Fulton, McDonough, Schuyler, Brown, Pike.
12. Putnam, Marshall, Woodford, Tazewell.
13. Kankakee, Iroquois, Livingston.
14. McLean, Ford.
15. Vermilion, Edgar, Clark, Coles, Douglass.
16. Champaign, Piatt, Moultrie, Macon.
17. DeWitt, Logan, Menard, Mason.
18. Cass, Morgan, Scott, Green, Jersey, Calhoun.
19. Sangamon, Macoupin.
20. Christian, Montgomery, Fayette, Shelby.
21. Cumberland, Effingham, Clay, Jasper, Richland, Lawrence, Crawford.
22. Bond, Madison, St. Clair.
23. Mason, Clinton, Washington, Randolph, Monroe.
24. Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Gallatin.
25. Perry, Franklin, Saline, Williamson, Jackson, Union.
26. Johnson, Pope, Hardin, Massac, Pulaski, Alexander.

This result was not reached without much labor and quarreling. The fight will probably be renewed in the House and Senate.

VACANT CIRCUIT JUDGESHIP.

The death of Judge Richmond, of the Twenty-third Judicial Circuit, comprising Woodford, Marshall, and Putnam Counties, makes it necessary for the Governor to appoint a man to fill the vacancy. There are three applicants,—the Hon. Joseph J. Castle, of Woodford, Judge of the Recorder's Court, indorsed by the bar of that county, and part of the bar of Marshall; ex-Senator Bangs, and Mr. Perley, ex-member of the Constitutional Convention. They are also highly recommended.

CHICAGO ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Senator Waite offered a petition on behalf of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, asking the passage of a bill by which that institution should be supplied with duplicate specimens of the State collection. It was referred to the Committee on Geology and Science.

THE RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE BOARD

is beginning to attract notice again. The names may be sent in this week, but there is not a very full Senate. It is not impossible that Mr. McCrea will be again nominated. Mr. Cook, of Normal, is also talked of, and Seth F. Crews, of Wayne. These are simply guesses, as there is nothing known, and perhaps a new set of guesses will be in order before the end of an hour.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. John N. Jewett was on the floor of the Senate to-day.

Lieut.-Gov. Early went home, on Saturday, sick, and has not been able to return yet. The sick list is increasing with alarming rapidity.

Gov. Beveridge returned from Evanston this morning.

THE RUMMEL INVESTIGATING

Committee met and organized, with Mr. Savage as Chairman, and Mr. Peltzer Secretary.

ENROLLING AND ENGROSSING BILLS.

Mr. Moore, as Chairman of the Committee on Enrolling and Engrossing Bills, made an explanation regarding the errors found in House bill No. 19. He claimed that the fault was not in the department, but was caused by the printer, and the rule being that the original bill went to the printer, and the engrossing was done from the printed copy, he therefore thought, in justice to the Clerk, this explanation should be published.

HOUSE BILL NO. 19.

This emergency bill seems to be a very unfortunate one, for, when called up last week for a third reading, it was found to contain so many errors it was sent back to be re-engrossed. This morning, when again called up on special order, it was found that another misunderstanding has arisen. Mr. Bradwell desired that the bill be recommitted, in order that it might be amended in conformity to the spirit of the amendments made by the House yesterday in Bill No. 300, it being a measure of similar import. The motion to recommit was put and lost. A motion to refer to the Committee on Revision was put and lost, and the bill was finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CONGRESS.

The resolutions introduced by Messrs. Wicker and Rountree, proposing to instruct Congress in its duty regarding the national currency, after a sharp debate, was indefinitely postponed, the sense of the House being manifestly in favor of proceeding with the business more properly within its own province. It is to be hoped that this decided action of the House will be accepted as a lesson to all aspiring candidates that they should find some other rena to display their qualifications for Congressional honors than the floor of this House.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Quinn's bill to abolish capital punishment came up during the absence of the Peoria orator, who is investigating at Joliet, and was indefinitely postponed.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 26.—The Senate was called to order by Senator Reynolds.

Reading of the journal dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. WAITE—Petition from J. Young Scammon, E. W. Blatchford, and E. B McCagg, asking that the State donate to the Academy of Science, of Chicago, its duplicate geological specimens.

By M. CASEY—Petition from the officers of Wabash County asking to be attached to the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit. Referred. By same—Petition in regard to the School law. Referred.

By Mr. PATTERSON—One against the repeal or modification of the Liquor law. Also referred.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

The regular order of business being the consideration of bills on a second reading, section by section, the following were read a second time and ordered engrossed for a third reading.

Senate bill 134, an act to amend the laws in regard to Justices of the Peace, Police Magistrates, and Constables. A number of amendments were concurred in, and the above order made.

By unanimous consent, Mr. BURNS called up for consideration Senate bill 117, an act to legalize the extension of taxes in certain cases. Vote on its passage—ayes, 35; noes, 2.

Senate bill 131, an act to establish savings-banks.

Mr. CASEY moved the postponement of the special order in reference to minority representation, assigned for this morning, until next week Wednesday at the same hour. Carried.

The consideration of bill 131 was resumed. A large number of amendments were offered, and but a limited number were adopted, not changing the original bill materially. The ayes and noes were called upon the disposition of the bill, and it was ordered engrossed and to a third reading—ayes, 22; noes, 13.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

QUINCY BILL.

Mr. MOORE (Adams) asked that the Senate bill in relation to the appointment of Collectors in the City of Quincy be read a second time. The bill was read and ordered to a third reading.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. MOORE (Marshall) made a personal explanation in regard to errors in the engrossed copy of Bill 19, stating that unjust and incorrect statements have been made in the papers concerning the errors discovered.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Consideration of the resolutions of Messrs. Wicker and Rountree, in relation to the national currency, were indefinitely postponed.

NEW RULE.

The Committee on Printing reported favorably on the proposed new rule in relation to the distribution of bills. The resolution provides that a copy of each bill shall be placed in the post-office box of members. Adopted.

HOUSE BILL 19

in relation to the levy and collection of taxes in cities and villages for the year 1872, was ordered re-engrossed.

SECOND READING.

House bill 116, relating to juries, was read and ordered engrossed for a third reading.

House bill 120, in relation to the adoption of minors, was read a second time, and ordered to a third reading.

Bill 166, authorizing five-sixths of a jury to render a verdict, was read, and ordered to a third reading.

Bill 320, in relation to decrees, same order.

The bill to abolish capital punishment was indefinitely postponed—yeas, 56; nays, 43.

The House went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the bill to amend the Jury law, Mr. HART in the chair.

After an hour spent in discussing the amendments the Committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

The Committee on State Institutions obtained leave to visit Jacksonville to-morrow.

Adjourned.

The Latest Game.

A nice, romantic story is told in Eastern papers about a well-dressed young man who appeared at a Vermont hotel recently, and made himself very popular. He swelled around rather flashily for a few days, when a pretty young lady, who seemed to be alone in the world, made her appearance at the same tavern, and set the hearts of all the impressible youngsters thereabout in a flutter. Her charms were canvassed very fully by a coterie of young men at the supper table, among whom was the flashing individual we have referred to, and he, especially, became very warm in her praise. Finally he wound up a glowing eulogy with the assertion that he would marry her if she would have him, and offered to make a substantial wager that he possessed the courage to propose to her on the spot, and have the marriage ceremony immediately performed. The bet was accepted, as was also the proposal of marriage, which was promptly made by the young man. A parson was called in, and the twain were made one in short order. As soon as the happy bridegroom received from his friends the sum wagered, he departed with his blushing bride on the wedding tour, and now some body is mean enough to circulate the insinuation that the young couple had already been man and wife for a year.

Mysterious Disappearance.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 26.—A man, named W. C. Rench, a stove-dealer at Muncie, Ind., arrived at Hull's Station, on the Quincy & St. Louis Railroad, a few days ago, and put up at the hotel. He disappeared next morning, leaving his baggage behind, and a letter stating he intended to drown himself, since which no trace has been found of him. It has since been learned that he had failed in business some weeks ago, and is supposed to have become deranged in consequence. He left a family at Muncie.

Raid on the Whisky-Venders.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Feb. 26.—There is great excitement in Columbus City, Iowa, on account of nearly all the saloon-keepers of the place being arrested on different charges, mostly for selling liquor. A man named Edwards bought liquor, went into a neighbor's house, and drove the women out of the house in their night-clothes. The women had Edwards arrested, and afterwards the saloon-keeper who sold him the liquor. To-day, more were arrested, five in all, and each is sued for from $10,000 to $20,000.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Money was very active and stringent, loaning as high as ¼ per day, or 91 per annum, closing at ⅛@¼.

Sterling lower at 108¼@108⅜.

Gold was strong, and advanced from 114⅞ to 115⅛, closing at 114⅞@115. Loans 3 per cent per annum to 1-16 per day for carrying. Clearings, $35,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $521,000.

Governments dull and steady. The Assistant-Treasurer bought $1,000,000 at 113 5-100 to 113 86-100.

State bonds very quiet.

The stock market was active all day, but speculation was generally confined to Erie, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Rock Island, New York Central, Western Union, and Union Pacific, which, until about 2 o'clock, were strong and weak by turns. At that hour the market broke under the pressure of tight money, Pacific Mail falling to 65¼, and other shares sympathizing to a limited extent. About 3 o'clock the market grew panicky, and prices declined very rapidly. Pacific Mail, which rose in the morning from 68¾ to 69⅜, reacted to 65, and rallied to 66⅜, fell under heavy sales to 58¾, but finally recovered to 62. Panama fell during the day from 120 to 95. Western Union, after rising early in the day from 90 to 90⅝, declined to 88¼, rallied at 89¼, fell after 3 o'clock to 83⅞, with free sales, but finally recovered to 87. Union Pacific, after rising from 34⅛ to 35⅛, fell to 33⅜. New York Central fell from 103¼ to 100⅞, but closed at 101⅛. Erie, after advancing to 65⅜, fell to 63⅛, closing at 64⅛. Lake Shore declined from 94 to 90, closing at 91¼, while Ohios fell to 44⅛. Rock Island fell to 111¾, closing at 112⅝; Wabash to 72½; Northwestern to 80; Indiana Central to 40; and Atlantic & Pacific to 28. The market closed with a better feeling, and firmer.

Sterling, 108¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118¾	Coupons, '67	116¼
5-20s of '62	115⅜	Coupons, '68	116¼
Coupons, '64	115⅜	10-40s	114¼
Coupons, '65	116	Currency 6s	114¼
Coupons, '65 (new)	114⅜	New 5s	113⅞

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94¾	Virginias, old	42
Tennessees, old	79½	North Carolinas, old	27½
Tennessees, new	80	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	101	St. Paul pfd	74
W. U. Tel	87	Wabash	72½
Quicksilver	45	Wabash pfd	83
Adams Express	95	Fort Wayne	93½
Wells Fargo	84	Terre Haute	10
American Express	66½	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex	73½	Chicago & Alton	110
Pacific Mail	62	Chicago & Alton pfd	112
New York Central	101⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	44
Erie	64⅛	C., C. & C.	
Erie pfd	78	C., B. & Q.	110
Harlem	128	Lake Shore	91¼
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	40
Michigan Central	107¾	Illinois Central	118
Pittsburgh	89	Union Pacific stocks	33⅜
Northwestern	80	Union Pacific bonds	87
Northwestern pfd	89	Central Pacific bonds	104
Rock Island	112⅝	Del., Lack. & Western	102
N. J. Central	103⅛	B. H. & Erie	9
St. Paul	54⅛		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26.—Flour, 29s. Wheat—Winter, 12s 4d; spring, 11s 4d@12s 2d; white, 11s 9d@11s 10d; club, 12s 6d@13s. Corn, 27s@27s 3d. Pork, 57s 6d. Lard, 37s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26—1 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26—5 p. m.—Market quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Consuls, 92¾@92⅞. 5-20s of '65, 93⅛; do of '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 89½. New 5s, 90⅝. Erie, 52⅛.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £100,000.

Tallow, 45s 6d.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 26.—5-20s of '62, 95⅜.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Rentes, 56f 35c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26.—Cotton dull; middling upland, 9⅜d; Orleans, 10d; sales, 10,000 bales; American, 6,000; speculation and export, 1,000.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 12s 4d. Flour, 29s. Corn, 27s@27s 3d.

Cheese, 71s. Cumberland middles, 34s 6d. Short rib, 35s 9d.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Cattle to-day, 3,162. Total for the week, 5,508. The run of stock this week is of excellent quality. Owners hold firm, but it is thought they will ultimately yield to the pressure for lower prices. About 700 were disposed of. Sales of 158 Illinois steers, 1,218 to 1,617 lbs, at $5.50@7.00; 55 Ohio, 1,044 to 1,179, at $4.50@5.62½; 241 Indiana steers, 1,050 to 1,298, at $4.85@6.00; 87 Missouri, 963 to 1,190, at $4.25@5.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 5,200; for the week, 10,000. Market flat at ⅛c decline from last week's closing prices. Sales 118 choice Canada sheep, averaging 203 lbs, at $8.75; 70 Canada sheep, av 135 lbs, at $7.50; 183 Ohio sheep, av 94 lbs, at $5.60; 421 Michigan sheep, av 94 to 114 lbs, at $7.37½.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,000; total for the week, 10,600. Market slow at 10@15c per cwt advance on yesterday's prices. But few loads offering, most of the receipts being through consignments. Sales of 60 Ohio and Indiana hogs, averaging 139 to 174 lbs, at $5.15@5.40.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Business was better to-day with both agents and jobbers. Brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings are active and strong. Utica 35-inch, White Rock, Nashua 36-inch, and Langdon bleached shirtings were advanced ½c by the agents. Prints are quite active. Wabash solid prints are reduced to 10c. The *Daily Bulletin* says: "Foreign goods are more active. The auction-rooms were crowded to-day. A. T. Stewart & Co. have opened a new jobbing millinery-department at their up-town house, and it was crowded with city and country buyers."

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 26.—Crude petroleum quiet and weak at $2.15@2.17. Refined quiet and weak; spot nominally 19c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—COTTON—Dull; middling upland, 20⅞c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active; receipts, 6,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.00@6.75; common to good extra, $7.00@7.50; good to choice, $7.55@8.25; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; extra Ohio, $7.20@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.75. Rye flour quiet at $5.90@6.20. Corn meal in good demand; white Western, $3.40@3.45; yellow do, $3.35@3.50. Wheat dull and heavy; receipts, 22,000 bu; Iowa spring, $1.50; choice Northwestern do afloat, $1.64; No. 3 spring, $1.54@1.55; prime amber Western, $1.93; white Michigan in store, $1.95; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat, $1.65@1.66. Rye dull at 90@95c. Barley and malt quiet. Corn dull and lower; receipts, 25,000 bu; new mixed Western, 65@65½c; old, 63@65½c; new yellow, 64½@65½c. Oats dull and lower; receipts, 51,000 bu; new mixed Western, 50@51c; white, 50@52½c.

CLOVER SEED—Dull at 9⅞@9c; timothy neglected.

EGGS—Dull at 32@34c.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Dull; Eastern and Western, 40@50c.

LEATHER—Firm at 28@31c; Orinoco, 27@28½c.

WOOL—Dull. Buyers insist on a decline, but holders refuse to make concessions. Domestic fleece, 51@58c; unwashed, 43@45c.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong; Rio, 17½@20½c. Sugar active; refining, 8⅛@8⅝c. Molasses firmer; New Orleans, 73@75c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 8⅞c; refined, 20c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 65½@67c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $15.00@15.12½; prime mess, $14.00@14.12½. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; hams, 11@11½c; shoulders, 7c. Middles steady; long clear, 7 9-16@7⅝c; short clear, 8c. Lard firm; Western steam, 8⅝@8 11-16c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Lower at 91@91½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Choice scarce; others plenty; XX, $7.25; XXX, $8.25@9.50; family, $9.80@10.25. Corn firmer; white, 65c; yellow, 67@68c. Oats easier at 50c.

BRAN—$1.25.

HAY—Better demand and firmer; prime, $25.00; choice, $27.00@30.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $14.75@15.00. Dry salt meats, 6c@7¼@7½c. Bacon firmer at 7@8¼@8⅝c. Hams, 12½c. Lard dull; tierce, 8c keg, 9@9½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; inferior, 5@6½c; common, 7@7½c; fair to fully fair, 7½@8½c; prime, 9@9½c. Molasses—Cistern-bottom, 18c; prime, fermenting, 60c; prime, not fermenting, 65c.

WHISKY—Dull at 91@96c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 26.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady at previous prices.

TOBACCO—Active and firm at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quet and firm at $14.00. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 5@5½c; clear rib, 7@7½c; clear, 7½c; hams, 9½@10c—all loose. Bacon steady and unchanged. Lard—Choice leaf, in tierces, 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Steady at 87@88c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 26.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Corn meal active at $3.15. Corn in fair demand and higher at 58c. Oats quiet at 49@50c.

HAY—Sales at $30.00.

BRAN—Nominally $22.00.

BULK MEATS—Firm; shoulders, 5½c; sides, 7½@7¾c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 1 red is held at $1.69@1.70; No. 2, $1.64@1.65. Corn steady; high mixed, 46c; low mixed, 45c. Oats steady; No. 1, 41c.

REFINED PETROLEUM—Weak; car lots, 16c; legal test Ohio, 24@24½c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Feb. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra neglected; No. 1, $1.86@1.87; amber, $1.67@1.68. Corn steady at 42@43½c. Oats, dull and lower at 36c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.26; No. 2, $1.21. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 26c. Corn, full prices asked, but no demand; No. 2, 32½c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 66½c. Barley steady; No. 2, 72c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 300 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat more active; No. 2 spring, $1.26; soft do, $1.33@1.34; sample lots of No. 2 red winter, $1.90. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 31½c on east track; 33@33½c in elevator. Oats dull; No. 2, 26½c on east track; 28c in elevator. Barley dull; No. 2, 70@75c. Rye dull; No. 2, 65c.

WHISKY—Lower at 88½@89c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; last year's standard, $13.75 seller April. Bulk meats strong; large sales up-country, for last half of March, at 4½c, 6½@6¾c; cash lots, ⅛c higher. Bacon firm; shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 8c. Lard nominally unchanged.

HOGS—Unchanged at $4.25@4.80. Receipts, [illegible]. Number of hogs packed here to date, 552,000.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and a shade lower, at $7.70@8.00. Wheat steady at $1.70@1.71. Corn quiet at 39@40c. Rye quiet at 80@82c. Oats quiet at 30@38c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—93@95c.

EGGS—Easier at 24c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $13.50@13.75; generally held at $14.00. Lard—Steam held firmly at 7⅞c; kettle steady at 8c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders at 5c; clear rib, 7c; clear, 7⅛c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 5⅛@5⅜c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 8c.

HOGS—Firm; shippers, $4.60@4.80; butchers, $4.85@5.20; receipts, 2,500.

WHISKY—Steady at 87c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull; mixed Western, 47@48c. Rye dull at 80@90c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm at $15.25. Bulk meats firmer, with light offerings; shoulders, 5½@5¾c; rib sides 7@7½c; clear rib, 7½@7¾c. Bacon active and higher; shoulders, 6½c; rib sides, 8½c; clear rib, 8½c. Hams at 13@15c. Lard nominal.

BUTTER—Quiet and steady; choice roll, 30c.

WHISKY—Quiet; 91c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Feb. 26.—Wheat quiet. Corn unchanged. Barley firmer, $1.13.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.80; amber Michigan, $1.66½@1.67; No. 1 red, $1.68½; No. 2 do, $1.66. Corn a shade higher; high mixed, spot, 38½@39c; seller April, 41c; low mixed, 38½c; yellow, 39½c; white, 40c. Oats steady; No. 1, 35c; Michigan, 35c.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.50@5.65.

CLOVER SEED—$5.10; mammoth, $5.27½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 400 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, none.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 26.—Flour steady. Wheat dull, heavy, and scarce; sales, 1 car No. 2 Chicago at $1.60; 3 cars No. 2 Milwaukee about $1.63. Corn dull; small sales at 52c, on track.

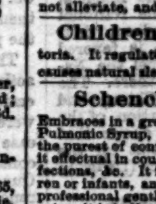
PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in better local demand, but none for export; superfine, $4.75@5.50; extras, $6.50@6.75; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7.75@8.75. Wheat dull and weak; red, $1.85@1.97. Rye stale at 85c. Corn dull; yellow, 59@60c. Oats in better demand; white, 49@51; mixed, 46@47½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14½c; refined, for March, 19c.

WHISKY—Dull at 91c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.



It I Had Known It

Last Year.—This was the language of a poor cripple, who, fourteen months ago, was smashed under an iron beam. He had been allowed to suffer pain and assume a mass of deformity—but he had now recovered the use of one knee by the Centaur Liniment. We hear such language every day. There is no pain this Liniment will not assuage, no lameness it will not alleviate, and no swelling it will not subdue.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

Schenck's Pulmonic Candy

Embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and, while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, &c. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity; while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from loss of voice, it is indispensable.

These candies are put up in 25 cent boxes, convenient for the pocket, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

Bank of Discount & Deposit.

Commercial Banking in all its branches transacted. Certificates of Deposit issued, bearing interest according to contract.

Deal in Foreign Exchange.

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WEST SIDE,	SOUTH SIDE,
Cor. Halsted & Randolph-sts.	157 and 159 LaSalle-st.

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In Gold or Currency, on Bond and Mortgage of Improved Real Estate, without commissions, and on long time.

ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secy,
Rooms 2 & 3, S. W. cor. Madison & State-sts.

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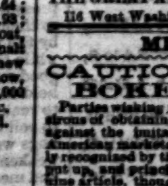

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6 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

CHROMOS.

A New Chromo,

ENTITLED

THE NEW RECRUITS,

Given to each Customer, by

THE GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA CO.,

116 West Washington-st., and 128 Twenty-second-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION! CAUTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Parties wishing to buy these celebrated Bitters, and desirous of obtaining the genuine article, are CAUTIONED against the imitations and counterfeits offered in the American market by unscrupulous individuals, but easily recognized by the poor way in which they generally are put up, and principally by their vile taste, whilst the genuine article, though a Stomach Bitters, is very palatable and pleasant to every refined taste, and has nothing of the apothecary shop. Buy only of respectable houses.

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A BARGAIN.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For a good residence lot or lots, a cottage of six rooms, hall, pantry, and closets, on a leased lot, S. and E. front, cor. Washington and Leavitt-sts; 12½ years' lease; rent $[illegible] only $[illegible] yearly. Apply at house.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26.

In the local money market the demand for money was more active to-day, and there was less confidence in the continued progress toward ease than was manifest yesterday.

Exchange is still in large supply, and the rates are still heavy against New York and in favor of Chicago, as they have been for the last six weeks. Sales were made between banks to-day at 75c and 80c per $1,000 discount.

The flow of currency to the country has nearly ceased, though there are always some small amounts going out.

The advance in the price of gold to-day is not due so much to any immediate or special cause as the several reasons: *First*—That it is becoming apparent that the coin is being steadily drained out of the country to Europe, and that the stock in the United States is gradually diminishing. *Second*—That there is no prospect of Congress enacting any law with a view to specie payments, and that the popular cry is for more inflation, and consequently for more depreciation of the currency. Speculation has, of course, seized hold of these points, and, in view of the present tendency, it is not improbable that gold may advance to 118 or 120 in the next few months. We have been borrowing money of Europe to carry on all sorts of enterprises, and have been marketing more and more National bonds, city bonds, and railroad bonds, until our annual interest payments to European bondholders are near about $100,000,000 in gold. As this is more than our annual product of the precious metals, we are now paying the annual deficiency out of the average stock of coin in the country, and, unless a great crop of cotton or a war in Europe to make high prices for breadstuffs comes to our rescue, the prospect is that even the present small supply of specie will disappear in a year or so.

OPPOSITION TO SPECIE RESUMPTION.

The Legislature of Illinois are now engaged in the regulation of National finances, and seem disposed to advise Congress what it should do to regulate the currency. The plan which the Legislature seems disposed to advise is, that any gold-interest-bearing bonds of the United States shall be exchangeable into greenbacks at the option of the holder, and that the same may be re-exchanged into bonds when the depositor of the bond shall demand the reissue of the bonds so retired; provided, however, that the amount of greenbacks outstanding shall at no time exceed the aggregate of $400,000,000. The real effect of such a measure, if it became a law, would be to authorize an inflation to the extent of $44,000,000 of greenbacks when people were willing to pay 6¼ per cent for the privilege of having their capital in the shape of greenbacks instead of bonds. The objection to the scheme is, that it gives bondholders the privilege to convert into currency and reconvert into bonds when they please, while the holders of greenbacks now outstanding would not have the privilege of converting into bonds. That its effect would be inflation may be seen from the facts that while it would provide that the volume of greenbacks might be as great as $400,000,000, it prevents its being any less than the present $356,000,000. It would effectually prevent any contraction of the present volume of greenbacks, and for that reason is directly opposed to any movement toward specie resumption, contraction of the greenback currency, and probably also would be the inevitable result of a resumption of specie payments. This would be necessary to make room for the gold and silver that would come into circulation in consequence of specie redemptions, and, if this contraction is prevented, specie payments could not be maintained.

A BOSTON VIEW OF THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The continued stringency of money in the Eastern cities has set the business community generally to thinking about the causes and the cure. In the common misconception that an increase of irredeemable paper currency would be an increase of "money" or capital, all the plans for relief are directed to tinkering at the currency. The President of the Boston Board of Trade has recently published a plan of reforming the currency which shows a more intelligent view of the situation than the great mass of the thousand-and-one plans that are proposed. He says what is undoubtedly true:

There are too many greenbacks afloat and too many bank notes. It is here, and here only, that he finds the germ of the mischief. He would call in five millions a month of greenbacks, and he would issue in their stead five millions of gold notes. These gold notes, by the act of March 3, 1863, can be issued to the amount of all the coin and bullion in the Treasury, and for 20 per cent beyond. For further issues there is no law, and they would be at variance with sound policy.

We do not agree, however, with Mr. Ropes, that the National Banks should be compelled to redeem their notes in New York City. The claim of New York City, that it is the financial centre, and that, consequently, all the National Banks should be compelled to redeem their notes there, is an arrogant one, and is favored in New York because it would compel the National Banks to keep their reserves there. The fact that exchange is in favor of Chicago and against New York for as great a portion of the year as it is in favor of New York, shows that Chicago is in fact as convenient a point for the redemption of National Bank currency (issued in any State) as New York.

EXCHANGING 5-20S FOR 5 PER CENTS.

At the present prices of gold and of United States bonds, the new 5 per cents are selling at 98¾ in gold, while the 5-20s of 1864 and the old 5-20s of 1865 are selling at 96 in gold. If the new bonds are bought at present prices and held five years, and are then salable at par in gold, the investment will have yielded 5¼ per cent per annum. If the 5-20s of 1865 are bought at present prices, and at the end of five years are redeemed at par in gold, in five years the investment will have yielded at the rate of 6.40 per cent per annum. The difference in the annual yield from the two investments is so great that banks that voluntarily make the exchange must calculate that the new 5 per cents will be worth 105 in gold, at the end of the five years, to justify the exchange.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115⅜	115⅝
5-20s of '64	115⅜	115⅝
5-20s of '65	115⅜	116
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114¼	114⅝
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	114⅜	114¾
10-40s	114⅛	114⅜
U. S. 5s (New Issue,) ex int	113⅝	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	99½	& int.
Cook County 7s	99½	& int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	95	@97½
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	109½-110	
Gold Exchange		114⅞
Gold and Gold Coupons	114⅝	114⅞

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, Feb. 26:

CITY PROPERTY.

Michigan st, s w corner of North Market st, n f, undivided ½ of Lots 1 and 2, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $5,000.

West Clybourn place, w of and near Edgar st, n f, Lots 14 to 20, dated May 20, 1872; consideration, $3,000.

Coventry st, n of Webansia av, e f, 50 ft, dated March 28, 1872; consideration, $1,400.

West Lake st, between Lincoln and Wood sts, n f, Lots 5 and 6, and 2 7-10 ft adjoining Lot 6, in a ½ Block 21, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $16,500.

Lots 5 and 6, in same, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $16,500.

Henry st, e of and near Centre av, s f, Lot 37, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $800.

West Monroe st, between Winchester av and Robey st, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Feb 3; consideration, $2,400.

Lot 71, in Block 13, Sec 7, 39, 13, dated June 24, 1872; consideration, $740.

Undivided ¼ of Lot 5, in Block 9, Elston's Addition, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $700.

Hinman st, s e cor Robey st, n f, 26 4-10x125 6-10 ft, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $1,000.

West Twentieth st, 200 ft w of Robey st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $700.

Wabash av, n w cor Thirty-third st, e f, 50x164½ ft, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $8,750.

Flournoy st, 150 w of Francisco st, s f, 25x124½ ft, dated Feb. 25; consideration, $600.

West Washington st, w of and near Wood st, s f, Lot 21, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $12,500.

West Taylor st, w of and near Desplaines st, n f, 50 ft to alley, dated Jan. 11; consideration, $4,000.

West Taylor st, bet Jefferson and Clinton sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $1,625.

Thirteenth place, bet Paulina st and Ashland av, n f, Lot 37, dated Oct. 28, 1872; consideration, $650.

Kossuth st, bet Butler and Hanover sts, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 18; consideration, $650.

Dean st, s e of and near Brigham st, s w f, Lot 9, with cottage, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $600.

Fourth st, bet Armour and Bickerdike sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 5, 1872; consideration, $1,070.

West Erie st, bet Hoyne and Robey sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $1,000.

Bushnell st, s w cor of Buddan st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 6, 1872; consideration, $1,050.

Ewing st, bet Desplaines and Jefferson sts, s f, 25x119 ft, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $900.

Evans st, e of and near Wood st, s f, Lot 77, dated Jan. 31; consideration, $850.

Lowe av, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $600.

24 ft adjoining the above, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $600.

Loomis st, n w cor of Evans st, e f 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $2,400.

Nora av, 123 ft s of Thompson st, e f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $450.

Ashland av, n e cor of Fig st, Lot 36, dated Feb. 8; consideration, $1,425.

Napoleon st, n w cor of Hanover st, Lots 29 and 30, dated Feb. 4; consideration, $2,450.

Napoleon st, n e cor of Hanover st, Lot 15, dated Feb. 4; consideration, $1,450.

Evans st, bet Paulina st and Ashland av, n f, Lots 22 and 23, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $1,600.

Bonney st, 99 2-10 ft n of Twenty-fifth st, w f, 49 2-10 x125 ft, dated Feb. 11; consideration, $800.

Lot 45, in Block 27, Elston's Addition, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 12 and n 10 ft of Lot 13, in Block 11, in Wight's Addition, dated Sept. 1, 1872; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 3 of Lots 51 to 54, in Block 15, Elston's Addition, dated April 1, 1872; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 4, in same, dated Feb. 1, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

S ½ of Lot 16, in Block 76, Elston's Addition, dated Nov. 1, 1872; consideration, $850.

N ½ of Lot 24, in same, dated Nov. 1, 1872; consideration, $850.

N ½ of Lot 14, in same, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $750.

N ½ of Lot 8, in same, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $750.

N ½ of Lot 12, in same, dated Nov. 1, 1872; consideration, $850.

N ½ of Lot 13, in same, dated May 1, 1872; consideration, $800.

S ½ of Lot 13, in same, dated Nov. 1, 1872; consideration, $750.

N ½ of Lot 11, in same, dated Dec. 1, 1872; consideration, $750.

N ½ of Lot 26, in same, dated Dec. 1, 1872; consideration, $750.

S ½ of Lot 27, in same, dated Dec. 1, 1872; consideration, $750.

N ½ of Lot 9, in same, dated Aug. 1, 1872; consideration, $750.

Lot 3, in Block 16, same, dated Nov. 1, 1872; consideration, $800.

Bonney st, 200 ft n of Twenty-sixth st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $800.

Burnside st, 117 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $1,400.

Lot 41, in same block, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $1,112.

Blue Island av, 264 ft w of Wood st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $1,800.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Prairie av, 225 ft n of Forty-ninth st, e f, 138x162 3-10 ft, dated Jan. 4; consideration, $6,900.

Sheridan-av, 175 ft n of Forty-seventh st, w f, 21x124½ ft, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $300.

Fifty-eighth-st, s f, 30½ ft in Block 31, Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated Feb. 23; consideration, $500.

Lots 1 to 3, in Block 8, of Jennings' Subdivision, etc., of e ½ of sw ¼ Sec. 10, 38, 14, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $11,529.

Same as the above, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $11,529.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	5,110	4,085	7,840	3,643
Wheat, bu	42,080	4,800	5,711	1,787
Corn, bu	69,060	67,305	4,818	31,478
Oats, bu	25,570	18,256	2,689	15,712
Rye, bu	1,735	1,520	800	765
Barley, bu	11,390	5,360	7,839	4,222
Grass seed, lbs	132,390	198,879	65,907	236,988
Flax seed, lbs				
Broom corn, lbs	38,200	40,480	25,183	10,000
Cured meats, lbs	410,520	186,998	2943,380	1146,627
Beef, brls		69	87	
Pork, brls	65	687	746	137
Lard, lbs	210,310	72,400	352,000	495,598
Tallow, lbs	24,200	13,470	9,345	
Butter, lbs	35,025	39,066	23,304	6,770
Dressed hogs, No	1,068	2,114	788	1,478
Live hogs, No	8,421	10,139	7,010	6,685
Cattle, No	2,086	2,108	1,067	768
Sheep, No	1,200	638	1,019	
Hides, lbs	51,144	133,302	168,390	80,889
Highwines, brls	219	400	607	380
Wool, lbs	80,718	40,988	35,500	3,478
Potatoes, bu	1,298	1,345		
Lumber, M feet	244	590	656	437
Shingles, M	960	1,480	696	1,014
Lath, M	120	80	40	190
Salt, brls		640	748	1,012

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 7,329 bu wheat; 4,324 bu corn; 130 bu oats; 468 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 134 cars wheat; 319 cars corn; 40 cars oats; 5 cars rye; 23 cars barley. Total, 522 cars, or 208,000 bu.

As the merits of the great pork case do not seem to be understood by many parties, we state that Keck & Co. sold the pork in good faith, and Young & Co. bought it in good faith, while Brooks Johnson got in between them and received the money for it. The law point turned upon the transfer of title by delivery, and, whichever way the case were decided, one of the parties must lose, and that innocently. Keck & Co. have received no more than their due, in the order to have returned to them the pork for which they have never been paid, while Young & Co. paid for the pork when it was delivered to them, and now lose the money they paid out for the property.

The leading produce markets were rather more active to-day, on the general average, and with an easier feeling in provisions, while breadstuffs were generally firm in tone. It is generally the case that these two classes of produce move in contrary directions,—as was the case to-day. Our receipts of grain were liberal, but the occurrence of the snow-storm led receivers and shorts to expect a partial stoppage in supplies from the country, and hence firmness. There were no quotable changes in prices of groceries. The movement in staple goods, and also in most side articles, was of a satisfactory character, and firmness pervaded all departments of the market. Dry goods continue steadily active, and prices were again quoted strong. The demand was quite general in its character, though prints, denims, stripes, and bleached and unbleached cottons were more largely dealt in than were other articles in the list. In the canned goods market, there were no alterations of importance. While orders were mostly moderate in extent, the aggregate distribution was large, and decided firmness again pervaded the market. Corn, succotash, and some other articles in the list are in short supply and have an unmistakable upward tendency. Butter was firm and in good request. Bagging was quiet and steady. No changes were reported in the cheese, coal, hay, hide, and leather markets.

Trade at the lumber yards continues moderate, previous prices being generally maintained. Building materials were quiet and unchanged. Metals and tinners' stock, iron and nails, met with a steadily improving demand; prices are steady, and for some materials, particularly tin-plate, they are tending upward. Wool and hops remain quiet and nominal. The general features of the broom-corn market are about the same. The higher grades are firm, being in demand and in moderate supply. Seeds were in moderate demand. Clover was a trifle lower. With this exception, there was no change in prices. Potatoes were quiet and steady. Green fruits were in tolerably fair local request. Poultry was in demand and firm. The offerings are limited. Eggs are lower, quotable at 20@21c, with liberal receipts. Cooperage was in moderate demand.

Dressed hogs were in light supply, and advanced 20c per 100 lbs under a good demand from shippers, with some little inquiry from the city trade. Heavy weights sold at $5.50@5.60, and choice light at $5.62½@5.75, the latter closing at about $5.70. Sales were reported of 163 head at $5.75; 50 at $5.70; 309 at $5.62½; 10 at $5.60; and 244 at $5.50. Total, 776 head.

Highwines were inactive, and nominally easier, in sympathy with weakness reported from New York. Dealers quoted 86½c per gallon bid, and 87c asked.

Lake freights were inactive, and nominally firm at 12½@13c for corn by sail to Buffalo, to load immediately.

Provisions were moderately active, but lower. Mess pork changed hands rather freely; but was weak, declining 15@20c per brl under a pressure to sell by parties who have pork coming to them on March delivery, and were impressed by the fact that next month is close at hand, while they had made no provision to meet it. A good many of the longs on March pork have held off during the recent advance, expecting to realize still higher prices, and they all wanted to sell to-day, which resulted in a decline, though hogs were quoted 15c per 100 lbs higher. Lard weakened 10c per 100 lbs, in sympathy with pork, and meats were ⅛c per lb lower. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $13.10@13.15; do seller April, $13.45@13.50; do seller May, $13.70@13.75; prime mess, $11.75@12.00; extra prime, $9.50@9.75. Lard, cash, or seller March, $7.55@7.57½; do seller April, $7.80@7.85; do seller May, $8.00. Green hams at 9⅛@9¼c for 16-lb averages, and 8⅞@8⅝c for 18-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams 1@1½c above the price of green. Green shoulders, 4c; do short ribs, 6⅛c; do short clear, 6¼c; dry salted meats quotable at 4½@4⅝c for shoulders; 6⅝@6½c for long clear; 6½@6⅝c for short ribs, and 6⅞@6⅞c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 4⅝@4¾c. English meats, 6⅞@6⅞c for Cumberlands; 6⅞@6⅞c for short ribs; 7c for short clear; 12@12½c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5⅝c for shoulders, 7⅝c for clear ribs, 8c for short clear, and 11@13c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5½@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, seller March, at $13.25; 1,000 brls do at $13.20; 1,500 brls do at $13.15; 500 brls do, seller April, at $13.50; 750 brls do at $13.45; 1,500 brls do at $13.40; 750 tcs lard, seller March, at $7.60; 100 tcs do at $7.57½; 250 tcs do at $7.55; 500 tcs do, seller April, at $7.85; 500 tcs do, seller May, at 8c; 50 tcs kettled lard at 7⅝c; 80 tcs No. 1 do at 7⅛c; 20,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 9½c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 11c; 150,000 lbs shoulders at 4⅝c; 100,000 lbs do, seller April, at 4⅝c; 1,130 boxes do at 4⅞c; 50,000 lbs short ribs (light) at 6⅜c; 850 boxes do at 6⅞c; 4,300 boxes long and short clear, together, at 6⅛c; 2,000 brls city tallow, in lots, during two or three days past, at 7⅝c.

Flour was rather more active, being in better demand on both local and shipping account, though the inquiry was limited to small lots. There was no change in prices, except that rye flour was easier. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 55 brls white winter extras at $9.25; 50 brls do at $8.75; 100 brls do (Wisconsin) at $8.25; 100 brls spring extras (Old Bets) at $7.75; 100 brls do (Minnesota) at $7.75; 100 brls do (Big Loaf) at $7.25; 50 brls do at $6.75; 50 brls do at $6.50; 400 brls do on private terms; 78 brls superfines at $4.00; 39 brls do at $3.50; 100 brls rye at $4.50; 125 brls on private terms. Total, 1,347 brls. Also, 40 tons bran at $10.00, on track. The following were the closing quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.00 @10.50
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.25 @ 7.25
Low to medium	5.25 @ 6.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	7.00 @ 8.25
Spring superfines	3.50 @ 5.00
Rye flour	4.65 @ 4.75
Buckwheat flour	7.50 @ 8.25
Bran	10.00 @10.25
Middlings	11.00 @15.00

Wheat was active, and strong on the whole, though irregular; averaging about ⅝c higher than yesterday. The market opened rather strong, owing to the presence of several buying orders on the floor, attracted hither by the recent weakness. It then declined on the receipt of news that Liverpool, London, and New York were all lower; but again strenthened when the snow began to fall more steadily than in the early morning, and news came in that it was snowing over a large tract of country in Iowa, which caused a widespread apprehension of a falling off in receipts owing to another snow blockade. There was a good deal of buying in to-day to cover shorts. Yesterday was the first time that a full line of shorts has been thrown out since the recent decline began, as the majority of the short interest were previously too much afraid of a sharp rally to risk much in that direction. Many of those who sold yesterday bought in to-day, but there was still a lack of the real investment principle which gives permanent strength to a market. An elevator firm was reported to be buying cash wheat to-day—probably for the purpose of loading it into vessels, so as to make room for fresh receipts. Seller March opened at $1.19½, advanced to $1.20¼, declined to $1.19¼, and closed at $1.19¼. Seller April sold at $1.21⅞@1.22⅛, closing at $1.22. Seller May sold at $1.26½@1.27⅛. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.19½@1.20, closing at $1.19⅝. No. 1 spring was quiet at $1.26@1.28, according to age of receipts. No. 3 spring closed firm at $1.06⅜; and rejected do was irregular at 90@94c, according to location. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.28; 400 bu do at $1.26½; 400 bu do at $1.26; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.19⅞; 14,800 bu do at $1.19⅝; 4,400 bu do at $1.19⅝; 51,200 bu do at $1.19½; 25,000 bu do at $1.19⅜; 2,000 bu do at $1.19¼; 17,800 bu do at $1.19⅛; 1,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.07; 12,400 bu do at $1.06⅝; 4,800 bu do at $1.06½; 1,600 bu rejected spring at 94c; 800 bu do (A. D. & Co.) at 92c; 800 bu do at 91c; 800 bu do at 90½c; 1,600 bu do at 90c. Total, 146,200 bu.

Corn was more active, and a shade firmer than yesterday on winter deliveries, though reported inactive and heavy in New York, with liberal receipts here. The summer options were lower, owing to the greater freedom with which they were offered by parties who buy up the cash offerings to carry into the summer. The latter demand caused a preference of ⅛c per bu on receipts dated on the 25th of this month, or subsequently, as the cost of storage will be less on those receipts. They sold at 31⅛c; while regular No. 2 or seller the month sold at 31@31⅛c, closing at the inside. Seller March sold at 31@31⅛c; seller April at 31⅝@31⅝c; seller May at 35⅝@36⅛c; seller June at 37⅛@37⅜c, and seller July at 38⅛@38⅜c, all closing firm at the inside. Rejected was firmer. Cash sales were reported of 12,000 bu No. 2 at 31⅛c; 33,400 bu do at 31⅛c; 86,400 bu do at 31c; 8,400 bu rejected at 27⅛c; 3,600 bu do at 27c. Total, 143,800 bu.

Oats were rather more active and firm at yesterday's range, though reported dull and heavy in New York. There was not much demand for options, but car lots were in fair request at 25⅞@25⅞c, with the market nominal at that range for seller the month. Seller March sold at 25⅞@26c; seller April at 26⅜@26⅝c, and seller May at 29⅝@29⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 14,000 bu No. 2 at 25⅞c; 6,800 bu do at 25⅞c; 600 bu rejected (A. D. & Co.) at 22½c; 1,800 bu do at 22c. Total, 23,200 bu.

Rye was dull but steadier at the medium range of yesterday, the demand being little better than nominal. Sales were restricted to 1,200 bu No. 2 at 63½c, and 400 bu rejected at 61c.

Barley was less active, and a shade easier. Regular barley was dull at 69⅝@70c cash or seller March, and 71⅜c seller April. Fresh receipts of No. 2 sold at 70@72½c, according to location, the Central and Armour, Dole & Co.'s receipts commanding the highest prices. No. 3 was quiet at 58@63c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 (regular) at 76c; 2,400 bu do (A., D. & Co.'s) at 72½c; 800 bu do at 72c; 800 bu do at 71½c; 800 bu do at 71c; 1,600 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do No. 3 at 63½c; 400 bu do at 62½c; 800 bu do at 58c; 400 bu rejected at 45½c; 3,600 bu do at 44c; 1,200 bu do at 42c; 400 bu by sample at 85c; 400 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 72½c; 400 bu do at 68c; 500 bu do at 65c, all on track; 400 bu do at 80c; 400 bu at 76c; 400 bu do at 50c, dlvd. Total, 18,500 bu.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* publishes some interesting statistics of the coal trade of the United States in 1870. The total production was 32,860,690 tons, of which Pennsylvania and Illinois furnished 26,072,956,—leaving 6,787,734 tons as the product of the other coal-producing States; of which amount Ohio and Maryland furnished 4,347,109 tons. In 1870 there were in operation in Pennsylvania 583 collieries, employing 69,872 men and boys, and an aggregate capital of $67,911,703. The value of the product of these mines was $52,357,814. Illinois is credited with 322 collieries, employing 6,441 hands, and a capital of $4,286,575. The number of tons produced was 2,624,163,—valued at $6,097,428. Maryland, with $23,891,600 employed in coal mining, furnished only 1,819,824 tons. The highest average at the mines was in Wyoming,—$16.00 per ton,—and the lowest in West Virginia,—$1.69 per ton. The total product of the mines of Pennsylvania during 1872 was 43,292,998 tons.

PROVISIONS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the foreign exports from New York for the week ending Feb. 18, 1873, and the distribution of same:

To	Pork brls.	Beef pkgs	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese lbs.
Liverpool	993	1,309	1,612,624	6,178,705	675,854
London	357	1,302	19,046	115,972	422,214
Glasgow	314	193	11,545	120,281	230,600
Havre			47,923	589,931	
Marseilles			435,296	207,895	
Geneva				265,685	
Hamburg	147	150	1,343,736	1,316,277	
Bremen		50	140,175	2,328,915	
Stettin			1,013,400	541,932	
Rotterdam			418,420	276,814	
Antwerp			301,586	2,546,437	
West Indies	51[illegible]	293	461,349	142,263	3,611
B. N. Col.	17[illegible]	18	1,250	3,012	
New Grenada	[illegible]		198,788		
B. Honduras	[illegible]		441		558
Venezuela		4	5,286	6,989	750
Brazil			24,240		
C. Islands			850	650	335
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previous week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week Jan. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week Jan. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 20, 1872	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

And butter, 45,087 lbs; grease, 253,748 lbs; stearine, 119,420 lbs.

And from Nov. 1 to Feb. 18 inclusive, for four years:

	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	49,845	47,797	45,715	34,579
Beef, brls., tcs	37,958	37,926	65,066	25,893
Lard, lbs	65,538,516	63,119,134	27,447,842	7,593,959
Bacon, lbs	108,187,053	76,418,386	23,591,381	13,925,305
Butter, lbs	1,203,457	1,698,379	695,236	384,834
Cheese, lbs	9,925,249	6,717,618	10,694,543	5,843,651
Tallow, lbs	14,384,684	18,268,889	6,458,049	9,045,527

STATE INSPECTION OF GRAIN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

There is no doubt that the article under the above caption, that appeared in the commercial columns of Tuesday's TRIBUNE, reflects the views and expresses the feelings of a very large majority of the members of the Board of Trade, and especially of those who represent the receiving, or country, interests.

If the workings of the grain inspection by the State, and under the present law of the State, have proven to be a grievous burden, and if the State has neither legal nor moral right to supervise the details of grain inspection, and if the Board of Trade has the right to establish grades and appoint Inspectors of grain, the question arises, why does not the Board of Trade exercise that right, and why do its members submit to the burdens of a law wrong in theory and damaging in execution. I think the questions can be answered in this wise: The Board of Trade originated the system of inspection [since copied from and carried on by other Western commercial organizations] and conducted it until about two years ago, when the Legislature was induced to think the good of the country could be best subserved by placing the grain inspection directly under the control of the State.

The Board of Trade, willing to be relieved of the responsibility and odium inseparable from the business, cheerfully acquiesced in the change, believing, however, that the interests of the country grain shipper would in time ask the Board of Trade to resume the control of the inspection of grain in Chicago, and the Board of Trade is willing to abide that time. So great, however, have been the complaints of inspection, and so imperative are the demands for relief from the defects of the present law, the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade have deemed it incumbent upon them to ask for such acts by the Legislature that will, if enacted, remedy the errors, omissions, and defects named by you as existing in the present law.

Notwithstanding efforts made in certain quarters to cultivate the feeling that the Board of Trade have interests so opposed to those of the country that it is unsafe to allow the Board of Trade to control the inspection of grain, I believe the time is at hand for the members of the Legislature to believe that the Board of Trade is not made up entirely of fools, or knaves, or both. The great fire of October, 1871, demonstrated the fact that the country tributaries to Chicago cannot well do without her, and if Chicago merchants have half the shrewdness attributed to them they have discernment enough to appreciate the fact that, of all cities, their own is most dependent upon the success of the farmer; and they are wise enough to act accordingly, knowing as they must that they consult their own good by promoting the interests of those upon whom they are dependent. The interests of the Board of Trade are identified with those of the country, and the two are not antagonistic. The membership of the Board of Trade is made up of men representing all interests dealing in grain; but the dominant party is that representing the ownership of four-fifths of all the grain that reaches Chicago, and to an ordinary mind it must seem safe to intrust the inspection of grain to such men, as the care of the property itself is intrusted to by its proprietors.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and a shade easier. No. 2 spring sold at $1.19⅝@1.19¼ seller March, and $1.21⅞@1.22 seller April, both options closing at the inside. Corn was quiet and steady at 31⅛c seller March, and 31⅞c seller April. Other grain and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and steady at $1.74@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—The movement is confined mostly to the better grades. The poorer kinds are in large supply, and almost unsalable. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—The butter market was without new feature. A fair amount of trading was done in the different grades, and former quotations were invariably well sustained. Some fancy dairy in neat packages found buyers at 30c, but sales were chiefly at prices ranging downward from 26c. Following are the current rates: Common to choice roll, 15@25c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 26@29c; medium to good, 20@24c; inferior to common, 8@13c.

BAGGING—Nothing new, deserving mention, was developed in the bagging market. Grain bags continue to move on a liberal scale, while other articles in the list are very quiet. Prices are steady, as follows: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 36½c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 33c; Amoskeag, 33c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 17½@18½c; do, double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BEANS—There was a moderate inquiry for beans. Navies are scarce, but the offerings of other varieties are liberal, and prices are a trifle easier. We quote: Navies at $2.40@2.50; fair to prime, $2.10@2.35; common to medium, $1.50@1.90.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The general market is quiet. Prices range as follows: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime (brls), $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $10.00@11.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $12.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $35.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52		30.00
32x54 to 34x56		36.00
34x58 to 34x60		42.00
36x60 to 40x60		45.00

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—Were without quotable change in values, though in certain articles,—notably cord and Cross & Blackwell's pickles,—the tendency is strongly upward. We quote:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	1.90@ 2.20
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@ 2.90
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@ 2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.85
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.20@ 1.30

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@ 4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per doz	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—The recent advance does not appear to have checked the demand for this staple. On the contrary, this movement is increasing in volume, and there now seems to be no reasonable doubt that prices will further advance. We repeat our quotations of yesterday: New York factory, 16@17c; Ohio factory, 13½@15½c; Western factory, 13½@15½c.

COAL—There was a fair degree of activity at the coal-yards, and previous rates were being realized. We quote: Lehigh lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50; Briar Hill, $10.50; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00@9.50; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $5.50@7.00.

COOPERAGE—Was unchanged. A steady demand for whisky and flour barrels exists at the given prices. Packers' goods are in moderate request. Tierces sold at $1.52½. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whisky barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do (whisky), $22.00@25.00; sawed and bucked staves average $3.00 more than rough; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m. Sales include 2 cars lard tierces at $1.52½.

EGGS—The receipts were heavy this morning, and the market was weak and unsettled. A few sales were made at 22@23c, but prices soon dropped down to 20c. The snow storm tended to prevent a further decline. The demand is active. Sales include 20 pkgs and 500 doz at 21c; 3,300 doz at 20c.

FEATHERS—Were unchanged. The offerings are moderate, and prices are steady. We quote: Prime live geese at 62@65c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers at 25@65c; chicken, 6@7c. Sales include 200 lbs prime live geese at 65c.

FISH—The fish trade was again reported fairly active, and the feeling developed was one of pronounced firmness. Mackerel and cod have recently undergone an advance at the East, but no change has, as yet, taken place here. Lake fish were firm at the higher prices established yesterday. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.75@7.00; No. 2 do, $5.50@5.75; No. 1 trout, ½ brl, $5.50@5.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $5.00@5.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@35c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Business was fair at the following quotations: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 10½@11½c; figs, box, 14@16c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.45@2.50; Zante currants, 7½@8c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 7@8c; Western do, 6@6½c; Southern do 5@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@19c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; do mixed, 5@5½c; blackberries, 9½@10c; raspberries, 40c@42c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 6½@7c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were in moderate request. The supply is large. Other fruits were firm, being in light stock. We quote: Apples (fair to choice) at $2.75@4.00 per brl, from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.50@13.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; California pears at $4.00@5.00; lemons at $6.00@8.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $9.00@11.50 per case; Palermo do, per box, $4.00@5.50; Malaga grapes, $3.00@6.00 per keg.

GROCERIES—In the grocery market there was nothing new to note. Fair activity characterized the movement, both in staple and fancy groceries, and the prices current earlier in the week were adhered to with undiminished firmness. We repeat our quotations:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 31@31½c; O. G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 25½@26c; fancy Rio, 24½@25c; choice do, 24½@24½c; prime Rio, 24@24½c; good do, 23½@23½c; common do, 22@22½c; Singapore, 24@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25@25½c; do, prime, 24½@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16½c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13¾@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12½@13c; A, standard, 12@12½c; do No. 2, 11⅞@12c; B, 11½@11½c; extra C, 11½@11½c; C, No. 2, 11½@11½c; yellow C, 10½@11½c; choice brown, 10½@10⅞c; prime do, 10½@10½c; fair do, 10@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10½c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10½@11c; do prime, 10½@10½c; do, fair, 9½@10c; common, 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@40c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—Remains dull at about former quotations. There were very few Eastern orders on the market, and sales were principally to local consumers. The receipts continue liberal, and stocks are considerably in excess of the current wants of the trade. Wholesale dealers were paying the following—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie, pressed, $9.50@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $14.00@15.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—In the hide market there were no new features deserving special mention. Local and outside buyers were operating, and the annexed quotations were fully sustained: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10½c; do light, 11½c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@55c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—There has been a moderate inquiry for strained, with ample offerings. Comb is very scarce. We quote: Choice white comb, 28@30c; fair to good, 22@25c; strained and common, 15@18c.

HOPS—Were unchanged. We continue to quote: Western at 40@50c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 50@55c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

IRON AND STEEL—Continue to meet with an improving demand. There was no change in prices. We again quote:

Iron	4 6-10@ 5	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10@ 7	rates
Plate iron	7 @ 7½	rates
Russia iron	20@21c	℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9 @10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	14 @18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20	rates
English tool steel	21 @22	rates
English spring steel	11 @12½c	℔ lb

LAKE FREIGHTS—There were no charters reported. Shippers were bidding 12½c for corn to Buffalo, with 13@14c asked.

LEATHER—Dealers reported a light trade to-day, and unchanged prices. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.15
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—Continues to meet with a moderate inquiry on local and mail order account. The supply is fair and the market steady, and, for some descriptions, firm. We quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00
Fencing	15.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@ 4.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@ 3.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Are in tolerably fair demand. The local trade is improving, and orders are coming in from the interior quite freely. Prices are ruling strong, as quoted below:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 31c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@8c.

NAILS—There was an improved inquiry on both local and interior account. Rates are steady at the following range: 10@60d, per keg, $5.12½ rates; 8d, do $5.37½; 6d, do, $5.62½; 4d, do, $5.87½; 3d, do, $6.62½; 3d, do, fine, $8.12½; 2d, do, $8.37½; clinch, $7.50; 12½c off for 100 keg lots.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet. We again quote:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00 @6.50
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	5.75 @6.50

OILS—Prices were quoted firm at the following range: Carbon, 19½@20c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 97c; do boiled, $1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neat-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 73@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 80c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 22@24c; naphtha, common, 18@20c.

PIG IRON—Remains strong at the recent advance. We repeat our quotations:

Scotch (according to brand)	$62.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	60.00
Massillon	60.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago, stone coal	57.00
Missouri, stone coal	57.00@58.00

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Were quiet, and without quotable change in value. We repeat our list as follows:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 12.00
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.75@ 4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

POULTRY—The receipts were a trifle larger this morning, but there was no difficulty in disposing of choice lots at full prices. We quote: Turkeys, 11@14c; chickens, $3.00@4.00; geese, $6.00@8.00; ducks, 3.00@3.50. Sales include 750 lbs fancy dry picked turkeys at 14c; 2,300 lbs choice at 12½@13c; 300 lbs at 12c; 13 doz chickens at $4.00; 30 doz at $3.50; 16 doz at 2.75@3.00; 5 doz geese at $8.00.

POTATOES—Were in moderate local demand at former prices. Car lots are quotable at 65@70c; store lots at 75@85c for Western peachblows; and 90c for Michigan.

SALT—Was in moderate request. We continue to quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $2.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50@2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were quiet and unchanged. The following were the prices current:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.20
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.00
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.57
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.00
1 3-16	10x12	2.00
1 3-16	9x14	2.35
1 3-16	10x15	2.55

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@20 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—There was rather more trading in clover at reduced prices. Fair to choice is quotable at $4.80@5.25, $5.00@5.10 being about the price for prime. The offerings of timothy were rather light, and only a moderate amount of business was transacted. Yesterday's prices were sustained. Hungarian and millet were unchanged. Sales include 18 bags choice timothy at $3.45; 189 bags do at $3.35; 44 bags prime at $3.30; 44 bags at $3.25; 35 bags at $3.22½; 17 bags at $3.10; 11 bags at $3.00; 20 bu choice clover at $5.25; 10 bags do at $5.20; 100 bu prime at $5.10; 208 bags do at $5.00; 16 bags at $4.95; 5 bags fair at $4.80; 30 bags choice Hungarian at $1.00; 1 car and 165 bags prime at 95c; 105 bags at 90c; 20 bags millet at 80c.

TEAS—Greens were very firm, while other descriptions ruled steady. Quotations were unchanged: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@70c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 45@55c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 50@70c; choice to extra, 90c@1.00.

TOBACCO—Dealers are having a fair trade, and report the market steady and firm. We repeat our list:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Continues dull at the following quotations: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The market is but little better than nominal, at the following range of prices:

Tub, washed, extra medium	58@63c
Tub, washed, fair to do	53@58c
Common dingy	48@50c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	54@56c
Fleece, washed, X, light	53@54c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	43@47c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	43@47c
Fleece, washed, medium light	51@54c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	43@48c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	32@35c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	28@31c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	32@38c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	31@34c
Super, pulled	44@48c
Extra, pulled	44@48c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,406	8,323	2,601
Tuesday	2,086	8,421	1,200
Wednesday	1,500	14,000	1,600
Total	5,992	30,744	5,401
Same time last week	9,229	58,139	4,773
Week before last	5,546	80,491	4,464

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,708	5,893	1,118
Tuesday	1,067	7,010	1,019
Total	2,775	12,903	2,137

CATTLE—Fair activity characterized the cattle trade to-day. There was a better attendance of buyers than on either of the preceding days of the week, and, while the competition was far from being spirited, the different classes kept steadily at work, and by the middle of the afternoon all save a few "odds and ends" had been disposed of, and at fair prices, the average being about ⅛c higher than on yesterday, or nearly ¼c higher than at the close of last week. The stock offered for sale was mostly of the common to good grades. There were no extra and few choice, but the number of really poor droves was also comparatively small, and the average quality was fully as good as on yesterday or Monday. Local butchers did not take hold very freely, but their wants were equal to the supply of suitable qualities. The shipping demand was good, and the great bulk of the sales were reported in favor of Eastern buyers, at $4.50@5.00 for common to medium steers of from 1,080 to 1,200 lbs average, and at $5.25@5.80 for good to choice steers averaging from 1,250 to 1,513 lbs. As showing what we may expect from Nebraska in the way of beef cattle, after her resources shall have become more fully developed, mention is made of a bunch of choice steers shipped from Nebraska City, and consigned to R. Strahorn & Co. The average weight of the drove (30 head) was only 1,255 lbs, but they were fat and "trim," and several buyers put in a bid for them. They finally fell into the hands of Levi Doud—a prominent Eastern buyer—at $5.62½. The cattle were fed by J. H. Catron and W. H. Wiley, who certainly are deserving of credit as successful feeders. The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.10@6.30
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,350 to 1,400 lbs	5.60@5.85
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern summered	2.50@3.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	3.75@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
12	roughish steers	1,337	5.00
59	smooth fat steers	1,166	5.15
12	butchers' stuff	1,180	4.25
15	fair steers	1,393	5.12½
12	fair steers	1,221	4.75
14	cows	1,010	3.25
31	roughish steers	1,282	4.70
36	good steers	1,192	4.90
33	good steers	1,186	5.00
17	good steers	1,240	5.12½
11	fat pony steers	1,031	5.00
48	good steers	1,267	5.05
16	good steers	1,242	5.12½
35	fair steers	1,250	4.80
15	roughish steers	1,416	5.25
16	rough fat steers	1,513	5.75
14	oxen	1,362	4.15
16	fair steers	1,272	4.87½
79	Texas steers	1,195	3.70
17	fair steers	1,199	4.80
19	cows	1,091	4.00
24	good steers	1,244	5.30
17	butchers' stock	1,198	4.00
16	butchers' stock	1,301	4.05
49	good steers	1,292	5.30
67	Texas steers	1,076	3.75
30	butchers' steers	1,233	4.62½
15	choice steers	1,389	5.80
19	feeders	1,100	4.37½
16	medium steers	1,278	5.00
10	stillers	964	2.62½
35	stillers	919	3.55
15	butchers' stuff	904	4.00
17	good steers	1,300	5.40

HOGS—The hog market opened active and buoyant, and this was its condition throughout the day. Although shippers were the almost exclusive operators, the demand from that source fully equalled the supply of suitable grades, and for good to choice light, and choice to extra heavy, a further advance of 10c was gained. Coarse, uneven, and mixed lots—in the absence of packers—were neglected and holders were unable to work up prices to any appreciable extent, sales of that class being reported at substantially yesterday's closing prices, or at $4.50@4.75. Good to extra light sold at $4.90@5.05, and good to extra heavy at $4.85@5.15. A drove of 70, averaging 351 lbs, was sold by Wallwork & Sunderland to L. B. Doud at $5.20. The market closed firm.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
33	417	$5.15	59	219	$5.00	47	341	$5.00
62	189	4.90	33	420	4.95	47	300	4.80
64	215	4.90	42	270	4.85	51	227	4.90
57	225	4.75	59	305	4.85	51	242	5.00
47	147	4.75	49	204	4.85	36	316	4.90
49	282	4.85	42	380	5.00	55	180	4.90
65	212	4.65	58	236	4.90	43	213	5.00
63	186	4.80	46	225	5.00	66	240	4.85
45	808	4.65	52	304	5.00	20	273	4.50
68	141	4.60	54	300	5.00	61	257	4.90
107	390	4.75	55	202	4.90	43	379	5.12½
109	201	4.90	53	161	4.90	91	190	5.00
71	205	4.90	50	189	4.90	48	479	5.00
53	352	4.85	45	306	4.65	55	300	4.85
50	224	4.85	49	307	4.85	65	179	4.80
45	280	4.85	45	400	5.00	345	176	4.90
58	220	4.85	63	429	5.00	91	335	5.00
23	229	4.60	196	342	5.00	41	202	5.00
54	219	4.75	39	188	5.00	72	170	5.00
63	229	4.75	115	194	4.95	70	185	4.95
345	175	4.90	44	188	4.90	46	340	4.85
61	200	5.05	66	264	4.60	52	213	5.00
129	190	5.05	31	303	4.50	70	171	4.50
70	180	4.90	34	246	4.50	31	303	4.90
70	351	5.20	57	198	4.90			

SHEEP—There was a fair local and Eastern demand for mutton grades, and previous rates were sustained. We quote poor to common at $3.25@3.75; medium at $4.00@4.50, and good to choice at $4.75@5.75. Extra are salable at $6.00@6.25.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. | Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 87 West Madison-st., and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:35 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:10 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:42 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:30 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:00 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 153 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:20 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:30 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†‡9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:15 p. m.	†‡6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

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1 Cash Prize....$75,000	1 Cash Prize....$25,000
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AGENTS WANTED. For full particulars address J. M. PATTEE, Manager, Omaha, Neb.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

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FOR SALE AT

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OPERATIC.

The Maretzek-Jarrett Squabble.

Interviews with Those Gentlemen and Mr. Cohn.

Wachtel's Letter Announcing That He Will Not Again Visit This Country.

The New York *World* of Sunday last contains reports of interviews with Max Maretzek, Mr. Cohn, and Mr. Jarrett, in relation to the operatic war. We extract as follows:

MARETZEK.

"Is Mr. Jarrett in town?"

"Oh, yes; you see he thought to get here twenty-four hours ahead of me was to have a whole day for mischief, but I say no; if you are to go to New York, I will go too. That was last Saturday, don't you see, so I gets into my carriage and I rides to the depot and, to his surprise, gets into the car right opposite him, and we come on together."

"What does he claim?"

"Ah, that is it. He wishes to be considered the manager, whereas I am the manager. I am the boss, and he knows this very well. From the prima donna down to the lowest drummer, all is mine. I engage them all. I am the boss; then how can he be the manager?"

"Don't you pay him a percentage of the receipts?"

"No, not at all; not a penny. Here is my agreement with Mme. Lucca (pulling out a paper from the breast pocket of his coat). You see I am to pay her expenses, and the expenses of her two servants, and of her agent. So Mr. Jarrett is included in Mme. Lucca's expenses as her agent, and he has nothing to do with me except what he assumes to himself, and then when a person comes out against him he says, 'Oh, you should keep it quiet; keep our dirty linen at home.' He wants to undermine me—that's what he wants."

"What part does he really have in the management of the opera?"

"None, none at all; he is simply her agent. I am the boss. I engage everybody; I pay everybody. Nobody is responsible but me."

"If that is so, how is it that he is behind the scenes every night and can give free passes and has access to the books?"

"Ah, of course; but all that was as Mme. Lucca's agent; he has no other right whatever. I am the boss."

"He charges you with buying up the press. Did you ever do anything of the kind?"

"Never; of course not. I tell you this: Sometimes somebody of the press does some work for me. I go to him, I say I want certain papers drawn or something of that kind; of course I don't want his time for nothing; I pay him as I would pay a lawyer or a doctor for his services; but to influence his opinion, no, never, never!"

"Well, what was the particular cause of the trouble between you and Mr. Jarrett?"

"His interference in my affairs. He was simply Mme. Lucca's agent, and instead of quietly being that, he wanted to be manager. Mr. Strakosch had the same trouble with him last year, and it went so far with Mile. Nilsson that it had to be stopped."

"Has Mr. Jarrett got an engagement with Mme. Lucca for two years or only one?"

"He has no engagement at all. I engage only to act as her agent."

"Not in London or elsewhere?"

"Not anywhere nor for any time."

"And her engagement with you?"

"Her engagement with me commenced on the 1st day of October, 1872, and terminates on the 31st day of May, 1873, or as soon as 100 representations shall have been given."

"She is not engaged after the 1st of June?"

"No, not to my knowledge."

"She has had no quarrel of any kind with Mr. Jarrett, has she?"

"No, she says she is simply bound to pay him his percentage."

"How much is that?"

"Eight or 10 per cent. That will be over $10,000 for him. The fact is she makes the money, and we are all abused by him."

"What are your terms with Mme. Lucca?"

"A thousand dollars a night and one-half of the gross receipts over $4,000. Now, here, you see, is the clause in the agreement by which he has access to the books: 'Mr. Maretzek will give to Mme. Lucca or to her agent access to the books or other documents, and ample facilities to ascertain the amount of moneys received and receipts taken of any and every performance in which Mme. Lucca shall be interested.'"

"Did you make the arrangement with him?"

"No; with herself; only with him as I would with a broker that I should retain to buy me 1,000 shares of Erie or other stock."

"Do you know of any combination in New York of newspaper men who were adverse to Mme. Lucca?"

"No; none at all."

"In your experience during the past season did you encounter any such combination?"

"No, none in the slightest degree; but I use to bring Lucca into this business, but I would advise you to keep her out of it. She has nothing at all to do with it."

"Do you think that the last season would have been more successful in New York if it had not been for the interference of Mr. Jarrett?"

"Why, yes, undoubtedly. I say he is a mischief-maker, and he was more detrimental to the business than all the other causes taken together."

"You mean to say that he not only interfered with the business inside, but outside, too?"

"Yes; what I mean to say is, that he tried to interfere with everything; with the orchestra, the management, and all else."

"Was it not his intention, or haven't you heard him say it was his intention, to get possession of all the opera business here?"

"Yes; he meant to manage all the artists, and get a percentage from them."

"Have you seen Mr. Jarrett's reply in the Chicago Post?"

"Yes. It is lies. It leads the reader to infer that Mr. Maretzek was the engaged instead of the engager. Now, I am the boss. I can contract or not, just as I please. I am under no contract to conduct for Jarrett or anybody else."

"Did Mr. Jarrett ever interfere to dictate what opera should be performed?"

"No. She had a right to say which opera; but that is another question. I don't want to say anything against the lady members of my company. We are friends. I am only opposed to this man, who is what we call a busybody. He has said it is not me who runs the opera, it is Mr. Cohn. Now that is not so; neither Mr. Cohn nor anybody else has anything to say about the management of the opera; it is only me; I am the boss."

COHN.

"It is rumored that Mr. Jarrett says that it is not he runs the opera, and that Mr. Maretzek is but your agent?"

"That is a mistake, and I shall tell Mr. Jarrett so when I see him. Mr. Maretzek is the manager of the opera, and no one else that I know of. I have never interfered in any way, or ever had any right to interfere with any of Mr. Maretzek's concerns—opera or anything else."

JARRETT.

In reply to the question of the reporter if he desired to make any reply to the statements of Mr. Maretzek, which had already been published, he said:

No, not at present. I have given my word to Mr. Cohn not to do so, and I shall respect it. When the proper time comes I shall reply over my name.

It will be seen that the contracts of the Italian opera artists made by—

With whom are the contracts of the Italian opera artists made?

Mr. Jarrett—With Max Maretzek.

Reporter—Is he, then, the sole manager of the opera?

Mr. J.—Certainly.

R.—How is it, then, that in your rejoinder in one of the Chicago papers to Mr. Maretzek you say that it is necessary to bully him to make him to his duty?

Mr. J.—I never said so; never said so. The Chicago reporter made that out of whole cloth.

To all further questions touching the dispute the gentleman refused to give answer, because, he said, he had pledged himself not to be led head and heels, into a squabble which could only result in injury to the interests of the very whole business he was bound to consider first of all.

The following questions, however, were put to and answered emphatically:

R.—Do you draw any amount of remuneration from the other artists of the troupe than Lucca?

Mr. J.—Not a penny.

R.—Do you engage any of them?

Mr. J.—No; I advised the engagement of Varesi only.

R.—Have you been aware during the past season at any time during your professional labors in New York of the existence of a combination of journalists, club-man, or other inimical to Mme. Lucca?

Mr. J.—No, I never knew of such a combination.

Wachtel.

From the New York Herald, Feb. 23.

The following letter from Wachtel to his former business agent in this country sets at rest all speculations in regard to the possing of the great tenor trifle country once more:

MY DEAR MR. BARRY: While I deeply regret not having had the time to write before, my spare time being much more limited than when I was in America, and each year becoming more so, yet I can find sufficient to pen a few lines in answer to your kind note, and to state that I am not engaged by Neuendorff, or any one else, to go to America; but that, on the contrary, I have written to Neuendorff direct, informing him that I had determined I would not again make a journey across the Atlantic Ocean, principally for three reasons:

First—That there exists no necessity for my so doing, inasmuch as I can obtain all the engagements I want here, and if I will only sing I shall be received with open arms and general applause at every theatre I enter.

Second—That I will not vex myself by engaging to travel with such a troupe again.

In leaving the "musical agent," my dear Raden, say for me that it appears that Mr. M. Cohn has made something with the Lucca guarantee this year, or expects to make something, and therefore he thinks he can trot you out with Wachtel and Lucca. Is this not so? You write me that the "star" has been taken up; better have said it was against her. How much money must this Mr. M. Cohn expect to spend at the outset? How much money can he expect to make if he has Lucca, Wachtel, and two such other persons to pay? How is Wachtel and dear Rosa to be paid?

I am certainly pleased to learn that the name of Wachtel has left so favorable impression behind, and that such a combination as that proposed under Rosa's direction might be so easily made successful.

My principal engagements are arranged. I shall start on the 26th of January, and continue traveling until the end of April, singing at the following places, viz.: Carlsruhe, Coburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Berlin, and Cologne. In May I shall probably be at home, unless they will make me "caper" at the Vienna International Exhibition. But Wachtel is too dear! "Leben Sie Wohl" is the hearty expression of myself and wife. Your esteemed friend, TH. WACHTEL.

JAN. 22, 1873.

RAPE AND MURDER.

An Attempt to Fasten the Horrible Crime of 1870 on William H. Beck.

From the Indianapolis News, Feb. 24.

For several weeks a little feud has been raging in the families of William H. Beck, a blind man, and George H. Black, his brother-in-law, and the city court has witnessed several trials for assault, provoke, &c. The former family were also instrumental in having Black arrested for chicken stealing; and this seems to have broken the back of brotherly love and brought fourth an accusation horrible in its revelations. In June, 1870, Mary Hennebry and Catharine Gimber, two young girls, were assaulted just below the old corporation line on Pogue's Run by unknown parties, their persons violated, and then murdered and thrown into the creek, where they were discovered on the following day. The dastardly crime created intense public indignation, and a reward of $1,000 was offered for the conviction of the villains; but, notwithstanding the vigilant work of the police, and of dozens of amateur detectives, no clue was ever obtained, and the event has always remained shrouded in the deepest mystery.

All at once the Black-Beck feud has developed the astounding story that the former, in conjunction with one Abe Luce, committed the horrible deed, and the public are now to learn the truth of the revelation as brought out by family jars. Black alleges that some two months ago Beck was dangerously sick, and, thinking his end was near, confessed to his sister and her husband full particulars, but, of course, the matter was kept strictly quiet until the present difficulty. The same party also makes out an additional black history for his blind brother-in-law, whereby he seems to have been guilty of many crimes, murder included; the most truthful of which is the fact of Beck having been convicted of grand larceny and sent to the Penitentiary some years ago, from which he was shortly afterward pardoned out.

At 3 o'clock this morning Councilman Glimber was notified of Black's revelation, and, with the aid of Officer Preston, he caused Beck to be arrested and lodged in the station-house on the double charge of rape and murder. In one of the rooms of the upper tier, a *News* reporter this morning interviewed the defendant about his past history, and of the circumstances on which this charge was preferred against him. Chief Thompson and Lieut. Bray were present at the time, and it is but fair to the prisoner to say that they scout the whole transaction, and have but little faith that the charge can be sustained. Beck talked frankly about his past life, and persists that he knows nothing about the circumstances of the children's death. Luce was an old schoolmate who emigrated to California some years ago. Black married his sister, and he married Mrs. Kate Dull seven years ago. One year of the time since marriage was spent at Brazil, four at Terre Haute, and the balance in this city. Two years and a-half ago, which would make it in the summer of '70, he became blind, and has remained in that condition ever since. The trouble with Black commenced growing last fall when Black sought refuge after an unsuccessful attempt at business in Lafayette, and is but a family row that has grown in intensity until the present climax has been reached.

In this interview our reporter paid no attention to whatever reflections were made upon the character of Black by his imprisoned brother-in-law, as the future will give ample opportunity for their consideration.

Beck was brought before the Mayor this morning on a sworn affidavit of Black, and was committed without trial, to await action of the Grand Jury. Shortly afterwards Black was arrested on a bench warrant from the Criminal Court, for larceny, and was committed to jail by Bailiff Hedges. It is now reported that Mrs. George Black will not substantiate the charges made against her brother by her husband, and it is generally considered that Black has stirred up an unpleasant pickle which will end in a journey north.

KANSAS DESPERADOES.

Six Buffians Attack One Man—He Kills Three, Wounds One, and Puts the Rest to Flight.

Sargent Station, Kan., (Feb. 10) Correspondence of the Leavenworth Commercial.

Last night desperadoes by the names of Thomas McLeland, Samuel Wright, Jack Stutzman, Thomas Giffen, Joseph Clark, and a fellow they call Colorado, undertook to rob and murder Christopher Gilson. They said he killed one of their boys, and they would have revenge. Gilson killed a fellow by the name of William Clayburn, on the 15th of November last. Clayburn wanted to murder a fellow for his money, and because Gilson stopped him from it turned loose at Gilson with a six-shooter, and Gilson killed him with a shot-gun. This party last night made their brags what they would do to Gilson. One proposed to take him out and go through him in his own tent. They asked him out to take a walk, and Gilson said: "No, I don't want to walk out just now." They replied, "You must." Gilson got his pistols and shot-gun, and said, "Boys, I am ready to walk out with you now." Gilson then started across the railroad track, and stayed in a car all night. Before going he made the remark, "You fellows will have to fight me tomorrow."

The party then started off and got their needle-guns and pistols (two or four each), and went into every house in town, breaking stoves, smashing the doors and windows, and drove several men out of town, robbed others, and made night hideous with their yells.

At half-past 4 in the morning, Gilson went over to his tent and told a fellow by the name of Pete to go and tell those fellows to keep away from his tent. He did so. They said, "We will kill him or bust, and will afterward run this town."

At 8 o'clock the six boys armed themselves with a Henry rifle and two six-shooters each, ann went to Gilson's tent to kill him. Gilson was on the lookout for them, having two six-shooters and a shot-gun in his hands. As soon as the party came up Gilson went out and said, "Open the ball, or I will!" Jack Stutzman drew a bead and fired, but missed. Gilson fired and killed Sam. Wright, fired again and killed Thomas McLeland. Stutzman's shot, however, came past Gilson's head, when he said, "Close call, boys," and fired with a six-shooter, killing Jack Stutzman. The balance then ran, and Gilson fired after them, shooting Joe Clark's arm off. Gilson came out without a scratch. It was a battle of one man against six, with the result—three killed and one wounded.

The citizens got together and returned Gilson a vote of thanks for the good he had done the country and himself.

Mr. Crilsy, General Superintendent of the construction of the A., T. & S. F. Road, presented Gilson with a pass for one year. The citizens presented him with a $150 shot-gun. Gilson then took advantage of his pass and started for Dodge City, where he was met by many friends. Taking his trusty shot-gun, he went around and stirred up the citizens of Dodge, who turned out, led by him, against the desperadoes, cut-throats, and robbers of that place. Over 200 shots were fired inside of ten minutes. Two desperate characters by the name of Texas and Williams were killed. Twenty balls were found in each of their bodies. The balance of the cut-throats ran for life.

Gilson is from Brooklyn, N. Y., and has a brother connected with the Brooklyn *Eagle*. He is a man that has always behaved himself, is a hard worker, and a perfect gentleman. He has been in the employ of the Government since 1863, is highly mentioned by officers he has served under in the army, and was with Gen. Sheridan as scout during the campaign against the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, and Kiowas, in the winter of 1868-9, and was employed in the same capacity by Gens. Augur and Myers, at Omaha. Every one of these gentlemen give him excellent recommendations.

The citizens of Kansas will forever remember him for the good he has done.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOMBARD HOMESTEADS—A GOOD two-story frame house, with half acre lot, on long time.

A first-class frame house, lot 100x150 feet, with shade and fruit trees.

A new frame building—will make a good dwelling—lot 100x150 feet.

Also, business property near proposed silver refinery about being constructed at Lombard.

Also, business and residence property, in lots, blocks, or by the acre, near depot.

Also, acre property as a bargain, adjoining town plat of Lombard, and near proposed silver works. W. F. BREWSTER, Real Estate Dealer, 134 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY SOUTH OF CITY limits:

10 acres adjoining Mr. Beck's park, at Englewood.

5 acres northeast corner Indiana and Fifty-seventh-sts.

5 acres northeast corner Forty-third-st. and Vincennes-av.

1 acre east of Halsted-st., between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-first-sts.

40 acres corner Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard and Reuben-st. This extremely choice property can be had at moderate prices and on easy terms. No finer location can be found. The property, in my judgment, will be worth advance largely and rapidly. Apply to F. J. DUNN, on the premises.

Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD, 60 LA SALLE-ST. 5-acres, residence lot 80x130; house new, 10 rooms; would take smaller house in exchange.

Lake Forest residence property, improved and vacant. Those seeking homes should visit this beautiful suburb.

Englewood lots, near depot and school; paved streets.

Austin lots, near depot and school; paved streets.

Wentworth-av., near car works; lots cheap.

In Section 22, 39, 15, 16 acres.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—TWO NEW COTtages, on splendid location, very cheap, and easy terms. HULBURD & CO., 96 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—55 OR 100 FEET ON Wabash-av., two blocks from station. HULBURD & CO., 96 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—ONE OF THE finest half acres to be found, covered with forty large trees; the location is very desirable. HULBURD & CO., 96 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, 21 acres, three-fourths of a mile south of Normal School, with house; well improved, and all kinds of fruit trees. Blue Island depot; passenger trains ten times a day. Apply to P. J. DUNN, on the premises, Sheridan-av.

FOR SALE—90 ACRES (20 ACRES GROVE), WITH buildings and improvements that cost $15,000, 15 miles from Chicago and one mile from station on C., R. I. & P. R. R.; a very desirable place for payment. Call and taken in city or suburban property. Apply to O. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—20 ACRES, FINELY located; $17,000, and cheap at one year by subdividing. Price, $1,500 per acre, on easy terms. HULBURD & CO., 96 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN AND NORWOOD PARK lots, in the finest location, for sale by WM. H. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, No. 182 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, ON MOST favorable terms, farms, houses, and lots; houses from $1,500 to $10,000. Inquire on premises or at 204 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK—LOTS 50X200; price, $450; $20 monthly payments; near church and school. F. M. FOX, Room 1, 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE RESIDENCE PROPERTY in Hyde Park, handsomely situated; good house and plenty of ground; will be sold low and on easy terms if applied for at once. Address Box 94, Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—PEARCE'S ADDITION, 9 MILES from depot at Summit, on C., R. I. & St. Louis Railroad, good for a subdivision. G. STOREY & SON, Room 1, 148 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES IN SEC. 7, 39, E. 13, ON the line of the C., B. & Q. R. R.; depot finished; side-track in street's out; sidewalks laid. Inquire of WM. H. CLARK, Room 1, Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, on Rock Island R. R., only two blocks from depot; a fine piece for subdivision. G. B. GRIFFIN, 138 Madison-st., corner of Clark.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY ISAAC R. HITT & BRO., 13 MAJOR Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.:

A peach orchard of 10 acres of bearing trees, bearing fruit; 2 miles from railroad depot, Stevensville, and 5 miles from St. Jo. $150 per acre.

A marble quarry in Lee County. Samples can be seen in our office. Will exchange same for Chicago property.

640 acres of grazing land in Lee County.

400 acres, improved farm in Lee County.

20 lots at Washington Heights, 50 feet wide; $6 and $8 per foot.

10 lots on MUwaukee-av.; $800 each.

5 block (5 lots) near Rock Island car-shops; $4,000; one-fourth cash.

No. 20 Burnside-st.; house and lot, $2,000.

Houses and lots at Evanston.

FOR SALE—FARM, CONTAINING 80 ACRES OF land, all under cultivation, and fenced; situated in Marion County, Ill., one mile from Farina Station; there are two farm houses on the property, barn, cattle sheds, cribs, &c.; also a good orchard of peaches, apples, pears, &c.; 20 acres of wood land near by; plenty of water, and first-class railroad facilities for shipping produce; will be sold on time; terms reasonable and a low figure. Apply to or address J. BARWICK, Room 6, Methodist Church Block, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—SMALL FARM, ONLY 30 MILES FROM Chicago and 3 from Waukegan, containing 30 acres of choice land, 5 young timber, with good cottage house, frame barn, 40 feet wide, 30 long, and 20 high; pump attached, orchard 100 bearing trees; 3 good wells, etc. Terms, half cash, balance to suit purchaser. Address FRED. RANKIN, Waukegan, Ill.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 120 ACRES, ALL UNDER cultivation; 100 miles from Chicago. Would exchange for city property and assume incumbrances. Apply 789 South State-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HOUSE, WITH lot 25 to 40 feet front, south of Twenty-second-st., and east of State-st. Will pay cash for part, and the rest in monthly payments. Price from $2,000 to $6,000. Address, for one week, with full particulars, HOFFMAN, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSES AND CHOICE BUILDING locations in and around Chicago, for customers seeking homes. H. W. BOND, 92 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS, IN EITHER division, house and lot, under $2,000; cash, $200; four or five years, 8 per cent for remainder. Give all particulars to H. 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR SPECIAL CUSTOMER—FIVE TO twenty acres suburban, worth $6,000 to $9,000; usual terms; a bargain pleased at once. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 45 Otis Block.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST SIDE, east or LeavitT-st., from $4,000 to $5,000. Instant sale if reasonable bargain. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 45 Otis Block.

WANTED—NORTH SIDE—40 TO 50 FEET LOT east of Clark-st., and south of Chicago-av. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 45 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FINANCIAL.

ALL CLAIMS OR BALANCES AFTER DIVIDEND against the Chicago bankrupt insurance companies collected by J. N. WIETHERELL, 120 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—I HAVE FOR SALE $20 SHARES REpublic Life Insurance Company's stock; and wish an offer. H. G. COBB, Room 24 Metropolitan Block, corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL CLAIMS OR balances against Eastern or Western bankrupt insurance companies, at 162 LaSalle-st., basement; the Public Life Building. H. MARTIN.

INSURANCE CLAIMS IN ALL BANKRUPT COMpanies cashed at highest rates. H. S. DIETRICH, Room 10, 79 Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, on 3 years' time, at 10 per cent; improved or unimproved. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE OR SMALL SUMS, on long or short time. WM. T. CUSHING & CO., 49 Central Union Block.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $5,000 TO $10,000, or amounts to suit. Real estate and commercial paper bought. W. M. WILLNER, 14 Otis Block.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES BOUGHT. W. PRATT, Room 3, 79 Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON IMPROVED ILLINOIS farms or city property. B. L. FRASE, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $6,000 TO $9,000 TO finish a business block now on the court-house; building first-class, and long leasehold property; will pay good commission. Address X 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—$3,500 FOR 3 YEARS ON CITY PROPerty worth $7,000, and paying a rental of $1,200 per annum. Please state terms. B 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD PURCHASE MONEY NOTES; no commission charged. Inquire at No. 6, 124 State-st.

$4,000 TO LOAN, IN CONVENIENT SUMS, and at moderate rates, on first-class real estate security. Address Y 79, Tribune office.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY; $1,500 on short time. Secured paper bought. A. S. PALMER, Jr., 94 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED PRICE, THE POPUlar Bauer piano, acknowledged to be a first-class instrument, at 260 to 266 Wabash-av. J. BAUER & CO'S.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SECOND-HAND PIANOS warranted perfect, on liberal terms, at J. BAUER & CO'S.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF organs, the very best manufactured, at reduced prices and liberal terms, at J. BAUER & CO'S.

FOR SALE—PIANOS ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, at cash figures, at J. BAUER & CO'S.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—ONE NEW 8X16 PORTAble engine, with 8 foot bath wheel.

One 8x16 Corliss engine, nearly new.

One 10-inch Cuming engine (been used). $125.

One 9x16 Snow's governor (been used). $30.

One 6-inch Gardner governor (new). $25.

One 5x10 Gardner governor (new). $20.

One 7x16 Gardner governor (new). $35.

One Fifth machine, warranted to cut 15 feet per minute. $375.

One 25-horse locomotive boiler (new). $600.

For further particulars address SINKER, DAVIS & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF JOHN EGAN, LATELY OF DUrant, will leave his address at the Tribune office he will hear something to his advantage. Address H 1, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A. H. W. B.: LOOK FOR A LETTER to-day.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., wanted for cash. Entire household stocks bought to any amount. Letters will receive prompt attention. Address I J, 92 Wabash-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., N. OF TWENTY-second-st., east front, 50x182 feet.

Michigan-av., s e cor. Twenty-eighth-st., 200x161 feet.

Michigan-av., near Fifty-third, 132x161 feet.

Wabash-av., near Fourteenth, a front, 264x170 feet.

Wabash-av., n w cor. Thirty-fifth, 264x170 feet.

Wabash-av., s e cor. Thirty-fourth, 264x170 feet.

Wabash-av., s of Thirty-fifth, a front, 528x170 feet.

Indiana-av., s e cor. Fifty-third, 165x170 feet.

Prairie-av., s w cor. Fifty-third, 165x170 feet.

Prairie-av., s e cor. Fifty-third, 165x180 feet.

Calumet-av., four corners, each 165x132 feet.

Fronting South Park, corners Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth, each 50 feet.

Grand Park Boulevard, s e cor. Oakwood, 132x150 feet.

South Park Boulevard, n e cor. Oakwood, 225x165 feet.

Oakwood Boulevard, s of South Park Boulevard, 600x165 feet.

Agate-st., s of South Park Boulevard, 264x132 feet.

Vincennes-av., s w cor. Oakwood, 165x80 feet.

Vincennes-av., s e cor. Bowen-st., 82x136 feet.

Also several tracts of valuable acre property.

Also a number of desirable residences.

Also a number of choice business lots.

Any of the above property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and the most liberal terms will be given, particularly to those who desire to build.

ISAAC WARREN,
18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BY BOYD & WISNER, SOUTHWEST corner State and Madison-sts.:

Butterfield-st., near Twenty-ninth, cottage and lot 25x110 feet; $1,650.

Halsted-st., near Fullerton-av., two-story house and barn, with lot 48x124 feet, $4,500.

Twenty-first-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs., two-story and basement brick, with barn and lot 25x110.

State-st., corner of Egan-av., 66x132 feet.

Wabash-av., corner of Forty-second-st., 161x170 feet.

State-st., north of Egan-av., 197x181 feet.

Chicago-av., corner of Larrabee-st., 24x120 feet.

Twenty-first-st., corner Western-av., 97x124 feet.

Burnside-st., near Twenty-ninth, one lot, $2,000.

Twenty-ninth-st., near Western-av.; one lot, $700.

Robecca-st., near California-av., one lot, $600.

Fourth-av., near Wood, lots at $1,000.

Jackson and Jackson-sts., east of California-av., lots at $1,000.

Reuben, near Webster-av., lots at $600.

Racine-av., near Webster, lots at $1,000.

Desirable and cheap residence lots on Fullerton, Racine, Fairfield, and Wrightwood-avs., and on Dunning and Halsted-sts., near Lincoln-av and street cars.

FOR SALE—BY OSBORN & SON, 122 SOUTH Clark-st.:

Hyde Park, fine residence and grounds; long time; no cash down; $17,000.

Thirty-second-st., house, 7 rooms; $5,000.

Thirty-second-st., near Cottage, 2-story brick; $1,600 under price if taken this week.

Honore-st., near Adams, 2-story brick; $9,500.

Honore-st., near Adams, 2-story frame; $4,500.

Hoyne-st., nice cottage; $2,500.

Hoyne-st., near Adams, fine house and grounds; $10,000.

Jackson-st., near Loomis; fine investment if taken before March 1.

Leavitt-st., near Adams; unusually pleasant, and cheap, easy terms; $7,000.

Park-av., 2-story and basement brick; $7,000.

Washington-st., a number of brick and frame houses, ranging from $6,000 to $12,000.

LAKE PROPERTY.

Lots on Jackson-st., near Robey; $3,000 each.

Lots on Flournoy-st., near Robey; $1,200 each.

Lots on Jackson-st., near Robey; $1,200 each.

Sheridan-av., 50 feet on, house outside fire-limits; must realize, and will sell cheap.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES IN 15, 39, 13, ON BARRY Point road, $4,000 per acre.

10 acres on Twelfth-st., near Central-av., $1,000 per acre.

20 acres in 22, 39, 13, on Boulevard, $2,000 per acre.

6 acres in 9, 39, 13, on Lake-st., at station, $30,000.

House No. 179 Walnut-st., $5,000.

House No. 1446 Wabash, $16,500, easy payments.

Prairie-av., new brick, near Thirty-second-st., $10,000.

House 1182 Wabash, $18,000. WM. GARNETT & CO., 25 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY LEASES, RUNning for 99 years, at fixed rates.

21x66 on State-st., east front, near Randolph.

25x110 on Wabash-av., adjoining Tremont House.

40x170 on Wabash-av., nor h of Eldridge-court, with substantial frame house No. 461.

These leases are not only the best, but the only ones of the kind in market, will be sold at a moderate bonus, if taken soon. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE PROPERTY:

Park-av., near Hoyne, 8x118; $10,000.

Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st., 8x198; $23,000.

Calumet-av., near Twenty-second-st., 8x198; $15,000.

Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., 8x132; $14,000.

Calumet-av., near Twenty-second-st., 8x181; $30,000.

Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., 67x178; $16,000.

All on easy terms. Several others on our list are worthy the attention of investors.

HOLMES & RICH, 12 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—INVESTMENTS—14 LOTS IN ONE block at Brighton.

1 block at Cotton Mill, railroad front.

40 acres near crossing Milwaukee & St. Paul and Northwestern Railroads.

80 acres Section 14, 39, 13.

45 acres Section 13, 39, 13; Madison-st. front.

80 acres, same section, Harrison and Twelfth-st. fronts.

15 acres Section 26, 38, 14. RIX & COATES,
168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., a story frame brick basement house, Park-av., near Hoyne-av.; $12,000.

First-class house and 40-foot lot, Park-av., near Paulina-st.; $12,000.

Brick cottage, fronting Jefferson Park. Lots taken in part payment.

Cottage and lot on Hoyne-st., $4,500.

FOR SALE — TWO 2-STORY GOOD FRAME houses, on South Market-st., east side, barns, on lot north of Thirtieth-st., corner Gano, with 50-foot lot. Will be sold at a big bargain; only $10,000, or will sell one house and lot cheaper. Any amount of money can be found on the South Side. HENRY WELL, 156 Dearborn-st., Room 1, Building.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., 5 acres fronting Egan-av, near cotton factory, $10,000.

120 acres southwest of Brighton; good location; long time.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., 170 feet on Indiana-av., near Fourteenth-st., at the low price of $150 per foot.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY WITH BRICK BASEment, on Butterfield-st., near Twenty-fifth-st., lot 25x110. Can be had at a bargain if taken soon. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FINE 3-room house, with lot 24x100; price, $4,000 cash. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 45 Otis Block.

FOR SALE — NO. 43 SOUTH MAY-ST., FIRST house south of Washington-st., lot 82x26. House, two stories and basement brick; 11 rooms, bath-room, water-closets, and all modern conveniences; location very desirable; being one of the pleasantest residences in the neighborhood in quality, and adjacent to business; will sell as a bargain, upon terms to suit purchaser, to the first responsible applicant. Apply to, or address, OWNER, upon the premises.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses Nos. 149 and 151 South Sangamon-st.; also one vacant lot adjoining. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, NO. 55 Lake-av.; for sale at a bargain, and on very reasonable terms.

A number of fine residences and building lots for sale on the South Side.

Parties having property for sale are respectfully solicited to leave description and terms of sale with

J. BANCROFT, Real Estate Agent,
Room 6, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—THAT SPLENDID HOUSE, WITH LOT 48x180 feet, southwest corner of Robey and Jackson-sts. Parties in this property for 10 days, and owner wants to go South. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—THE 25-ACRE BLOCK SOUTHWEST corner Thirty-first and Wallace-sts., or would exchange for first-class improved business property and assume $23,000 or $25,000, or would put in another 25-acre block worth $20,000 more than the first, if necessary. E. H. CUMMINGS, Room 3, 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—150 FEET ON KENwood-court, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. One-third cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest. WING & FARLIN, 88 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, with 7 rooms, on lot 24x100 feet, on Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st. Must be sold this week. A splendid location for a boarding-house. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 9 DAVIS-ST., ONE BLOCK WEST of Halsted-st., 2-story, 7-room house, with cistern; price, $3,600; $1,200 can remain for 4 years, balance easy. Apply to M. HALL, 880 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS CORNER, DEplaining and Fourteenth-sts., for the small price of $103 per foot. G. B. GRIFFIN, 138 Madison-st., corner of Clark.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON JACKSON-ST., BEtween Dearborn and Plymouth-ct., south front. Desirable lots. G. B. GRIFFIN, 138 Madison-st., corner of Clark.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST TYLERst., with brick basement, with 22-feet of ground. Price, $10,000. Half of purchase money can stand from 7 to 10 years at 8 per cent. Call or address 83 Vernon-av.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT HOME, 2-STORY FRAME, with brick basement; 182 feet of ground; highly improved; shade, ornamental, and fruit trees, cherries, apples, and pears bearing. A bargain will be given. One of purchase can stand 3 years at 7 per cent. Call at 55 Vernon-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTH DIVISION-ST., EXTENSION, NEAR Van Buren-st. Now is the time to buy. Lots 24x100 feet; sure to double inside of two years. J. M. OUTHOUSE, 45 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—ON BURNSIDE-ST., NEAR THIRTYsecond, cottage, 5 rooms and bath-room, and lot 24x124 ft. J. H. KEELER, 148 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—ON MONROE-ST., NEAR LINCOLN, 2-story and basement house, 10 rooms; want to sell immediately. J. H. KEELER, 148 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, on Harrison-st., near Aberdeen, only $7,000. J. H. KEELER, 148 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—ON WENTWORTH-AV., BETWEEN Thirty-fifth-sts., 2-story brick, 8 rooms; $3,000. J. H. KEELER, 148 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—ON BURNSIDE-ST., NORTH OF THIRty-third-st. That splendid 14-story, 8-room, cottage, and lot 24x124 feet, with fine barn. Only $4,000. Terms easy. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., NE

WASHINGTON.

(Continued from the First Page.)

yielded to a motion to allow ladies who were crowding into the corridors, to come into the hall of the House.

Mr. RANDALL said he had no objection to that, provided it was understood that no amendments would be voted on to-night. If votes were to be taken he wished the members to be undisturbed.

The motion to admit the ladies was rejected—only 19 votes in the affirmative.

Mr. BUTLER then proceeded with his remarks in defense of Ames. He said he had never had reason to take part in any debate oppressed with a sense of responsibility under which he now addressed the House. He had spoken in many forums, in those where the lives of men hung wavering in the scale of justice, but never where he felt that a precedent was being discussed which must settle for all time the right of the House of Representatives of the United States. He stood here to say that the House had no jurisdiction over what it was now doing; that it had no constitutional or legal right to expel any member for a crime alleged against him five years ago. There was no precedent in this country for the position taken by the Committee, and there was no precedent in England, except in the Wilkes case, and the record in that case had been expunged, as subversive of English liberty. He believed that if these resolutions were adopted he soon would live to see the record expunged, as subversive of the liberties of all the people. The Chairman of the select committee (Poland) had told the House yesterday that a murderer would be eligible to election. If, then, the people could elect a murderer, what business had the House to expel him.

Mr. BINGHAM—Yes, sure enough. It's none of your business. If murder is no disqualification from election, what right had the House to supervise it? On the statement of his accusers Oakes Ames was an honest man. On the statement of everybody he was an honest man. Was there a man in the House who did not believe Oakes Ames was an honest and truthful man? Who was there that did not believe every word he said? Not the Committee. He had kept his debit and credit account in his simple blacksmith way, but with as much accuracy as it would be kept in the first counting-house of the land. Here, then, was an honest man, a patriotic man, and they were asked to expel him lest other members might be contaminated with his honesty, his truth, and his patriotism. [Laughter and applause.] His style of bribery was the most peculiar one he ever heard of. He reckoned interest on his bribe, and haggled about the percentage of interest. He bribed a man and asked interest on the bribe. [Laughter.]

The hammer fell, but time was extended for forty minutes, and Mr. Butler went on with his argument. What Oakes Ames had exactly done was this: He had said to members: This stock is valuable. I think we have arranged it so that it will be valuable if we are let alone, if nobody is allowed to levy blackmail on us; and, therefore, I want you to have such little modicum of interest in it as that you will prick up your ears whenever the Union Pacific Railroad is mentioned. Was that a bribe? What were these gentlemen to do? It had been found expressly that there was nothing asked by Ames of them to get them to take the bribe. He had to guarantee 10 per cent interest on the bribe. Who ever heard of such a bribe as that before? And he had redeemed his guarantee afterwards, because Ames' word was as good as his bond. If every man connected with the matter had stood where Ames stood, with God's truth, this storm would have blown over, and would hardly have made a ripple on the political surface. There was not a man present who did not know that the truth was that men in the canvass got shaky, and incautiously denied it. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

BINGHAM (rising)—I did not deny it, and I did not get shaky. [Continued laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER—I am inculpating nobody, but I say the country understand what this old man has done. The head and front of his offending hath that extent; no more. He never denied it to anybody. You may send him from this House disgraced. No, not much disgraced. He goes away a truth-loving, truth-telling man before his God, and an honest man before the people. Thank God, you cannot disgrace him. Man with that character cannot be disgraced. There is not a man of you who, if Ames were to be driven out, would not be glad to take his hand as the hand of an honest man; and let me tell my eloquent colleague (Banks), who spoke, with tears in his eyes, of the duty which his conscience imposed on him, that those will not be the last tears shed by him if he does harm to a hair of Oakes Ames' head. That man's case is in your hands, fellow-members. You are to deal with him as you wish to be dealt by in that last day, when God judges the acts of all men; and who shall go unwhipped if every man has every act of his life brought against him without power of investigation or excuse? Oakes Ames thought he was doing right. He is a pure man to-day. There is no occasion for expulsion in his case, for there is not a man of you, my friends, who would be ashamed or disinclined to associate with Oakes Ames after you have voted to expel him.

Leaving the case of Ames and passing to that of Brooks, he stated the fact to be that the Committee had found no wrong in Brooks' having the first 100 shares of Credit Mobilier stock, because he got it before he was a Government Director. It was the last fifty shares that the Committee condemned him on; but that fifty shares was a right attached to the hundred shares, except that the time when he had the right to subscribe for it had passed. Brooks, however, insisted, either for himself or Neilson, he, Butler, did not know which, that he had the right to those fifty shares; that is, that he had the right to go on the ground floor, as the stock phrase is. He had claimed that right, and had put it before a board of directors as a right, and they had accorded him that right. That might be extortion on the part of Brooks, if it had been conceded out of fear of him as a Government Director, but that was the surest way of getting a bribe he had ever known. Bribery was not what the House was to vote on. Instead of bribery it was extortion. The most remarkable thing in it was the bribee extorting a bribe from the briber, holding back as long as he could, and calling a board of directors to see if he could keep the bribee from getting the bribe. [Laughter.] Who ever has heard of that before? He thought he had heard of every phase of criminal law, but he had never heard of such a thing before.

The hammer again fell, and Butler took his seat. His speech was listened to with the closest attention, and was frequently interrupted with laughter and applause.

Mr. SHELLABARGER then took the floor, and replied in a close, logical, legal argument to the objections of Butler and others that the House had no right of expulsion for acts done before election. He stated the position contended for on the other side to be that there was an iron rule of law by which it is ordained that in no other case shall either house of Congress make inquiry into any act in the life of any member who may come into either body touching the fact in his life that antedates by a minute of time the date when he received the suffrages of a constituent body. That position he assailed by logic, by law, and by precedent. He referred to Butler's remark that it would not hurt the House to have Ames here for four days more, and said it would hurt the American name, American honor, American Constitution, American character, and, what the gentleman talked so much about, American liberty. It would hurt all these, provided the thing was fit to be done. A member should inquire what his conscience, his oath, and what the law demanded at his hands, and should talk no more about four days only being left to do a high public duty.

He was followed by Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Credit Mobilier Committee No. 2, and member of the Judiciary Committee, who argued against the report made from the Judiciary Committee, on Monday last, by Butler. He regarded the conclusions arrived at in that report as pernicious and full of mischief.

Mr. GOODRICH, another dissenting member of the Judiciary Committee, expressed similar views.

Mr. ELDRIDGE next took the floor, and entered on a legal discussion of the parliamentary question involved, maintaining the position assumed by the Judiciary Committee.

After some remarks by Mr. YOUNG in opposition to the resolutions, and pending suggestions about the closing of the debate, Mr. SARGENT sent up a substitute for the pending resolutions, as follows:

WHEREAS, By the report of the Select Committee herein, it appears that the acts charged as offenses against members of the House in connection with the Credit Mobilier occurred more than five years ago, and long before the election of such persons to this Congress; and

WHEREAS, Great doubts exist as to the rightful exercise by the House of its power to expel a member for offenses committed by such member long before his election thereto, and not connected with such election; therefore,

Resolved, That the Select Committee be discharged from the subject.

Mr. RITCHIE offered a resolution, which he had suggested this morning, censuring all members who had participated in the Credit Mobilier stock, but the SPEAKER decided that in the matters of censure the resolution should not cover more names than one.

Mr. BUTLER inquired whether it would be in order to offer a resolution which would name no members, but would characterize the transactions.

The SPEAKER declined to rule on a hypothetical case.

Mr. DAWES hoped that if a resolution was to be offered which included his name, or which characterized anything he had done, he would be permitted to be heard.

After various informal suggestions and propositions, the House, at 11:40, took a recess till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, the first hour to be for debate, and then the previous questions to be called.

An Amazonian Free Fight.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.—The Vienna, Mo., *Banner* gives an account of a murderous affray between several women six miles from that place, last Tuesday. It appears that Mrs. Julia Brown and Mrs. Catherine Orton engaged in a quarrel, in which Orton struck Brown a severe blow with a stone. Mrs. Bowler, sister to Orton, then attacked Brown, and a fight ensued, during which Nancy Kale, mother of Mrs. Orton, came to aid Mrs. Bowler, and Mrs. Brown was struck over the head with a heavy piece of board. At this juncture Mr. Knight, father of Mrs. Brown, arrived, and succeeded in quelling the disturbance, but as he was leading his daughter away, Mrs. Bowler rushed upon Mrs. Brown, dealt her a savage blow in the right side with a butcher's knife, from which she fell and expired in two minutes. All the parties were arrested.

Railroad Accident.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Feb. 26.—On the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, near this city, a collision occurred this morning, between the northern-bound passenger train on the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Road, and the Illinois Central western-bound passenger train. The shock was terrific. Both engines were considerably smashed up, and the express-car of the Illinois Central was telescoped by the car in its rear, the end being driven in one-half the length of the car. Theodore Cole, the express-messenger, was slightly injured in the head and breast. The scenes enacted in the well-filled passenger coaches, when the shock was felt, were varied. The sudden bump and stoppage caused everybody to lunge forward. Mr. Quackenbush, of Dubuque, in falling forward came in contact with a seat which knocked out some of his teeth. Little babies, that were quietly sleeping in their mothers' laps, as well as the matrons themselves, were thrown forward against the seats with a velocity that betokened danger. Men who were standing up fell prostrate on the floor. Many persons had their faces and hands skinned and their bodies slightly bruised, but all miraculously escaped serious injuries. The direct cause of the accident is said to be owing to the heaviness and density of the snow-storm, which prevented the trains from being seen any distance apart.

SPRINGFIELD.

An Inharmonious Meeting of the Cook County Delegation—Wrangle Over the Matter of County Boards—Lobbyists.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.—The House Cook County delegation, to which was referred certain bills and resolutions relative to the abolition of boards in Chicago, met this evening, thirteen members and some visitors being present. Mr. Wayman was in the Chair, and Mr. Herting Secretary. It was suggested that the papers referred to the delegation be read, but there seemed to be no disposition to take them up. Mr. Halpin then offered the following as the report of the Committee:

The Special Committee consisting of the Cook County delegates, to whom was referred the House bill No. —, and resolutions relating to police matters, and also recommending the repeal of all laws establishing boards in the City Government of Chicago, having had the same under consideration, would respectfully report that your Committee recoganize the spirit and letter of the Constitution in prohibiting special legislation. They also deem it inexpedient and a fruitful cause of evil the so frequently changing or amending of city charters. They also are well aware that the exciement lately so prevalent in the City of Chicago has been entirely allayed by the restoration of the disturbed powers and machinery of the City Government having charge of police matters. The peace and good order of the city is being preserved. The question that seemed to agitate the public mind of Chicago has been transferred to the judicial tribunals, where, no doubt, it will receive proper consideration, and its determination, when arrived at, will be cheerfully acquiesced in by the people. We would, therefore, recommend that the bill and the resolutions do lie on the table.

Mr. Bradwell did not agree with the report.

Mr. Hopkins thought it was strange they had no chance to act upon the bill and resolutions referred to them.

Mr. Truitt's bill and Mr. Sherman's resolutions were read.

Mr. Cullerton believed they were all introduced to bring down the boards, but they did not come.

Mr. Herting moved the previous question. At this point the delegation was in roars of laughter.

Mr. Sherman pronounced the proceedings a farce.

Mr. Wicker moved to amend the report by abolishing the Board of Police. That would be the only way to bring peace. The Mayor and Mr. Tuley wanted the Board abolished.

Mr. Cullerton thought Tuley came with a bad grace to ask a favor after calling the delegation pot-house politicians and bummers.

Mr. Bradwell made a long and strong speech in favor of Wicker's amendment.

Mr. Washburn moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Sherman was sorry the majority had undertaken to apply the gag-law. There was no table in a committee. Mr. Hopkins held the same notion.

Mr. Washburn called for the motion.

Mr. Wicker hoped they would not disgrace themselves. The Chair pounded the table. Hopkins accused the Chair of irregularity. The Chair ordered Hopkins to sit down, and punished the table with his fist. Hopkins was opposed to gag-law, and would sit down when he pleased. Booth believed that instead of being a Committee they were a set of ragamuffins. Mr. McLauchlin was opposed to gag-law.

Wicker's amendment was not laid upon the table.

McLauchlin moved that everybody be invited to speak.

Mr. Sherman would like to hear from Rountree, who did not let him hear.

Mr. Kehoe asserted that the Mayor, having got the men he wanted, desired to retain the Board.

Mr. Lomax moved to adjourn. Lost—8 to 7.

Mr. Peltzer moved to lay the bill on the table. The motion prevailed—10 to 6, as follows:

Yeas—Booth, Washburn, Herting, Halpin, Wayman, Cullerton, Peltzer, Lomax, McLauchlin, Rountree.

Nays—Wicker, Sherman, Hopkins, Bradwell, Senne, Kanne.

Two motions to adjourn were lost.

After more fuss, ridiculous motions, laughter, and abuse, a motion to adjourn for a week prevailed.

The proceedings would disgrace the old Board of Supervisors.

W. P. Gray, President of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Jefferson, and a delegation of two are here to protest against the West Side Park bill in its present shape. If improvements are to be made at their expense, they desire to have some voice in the matter.

Commissioner Ashton, the vanguard of the Cook County Committee appointed by the County Commissioners to influence legislation, has arrived at the Leland. He might as well be at home. The delegation is abundantly able to mix things without his assistance.

The House Judicial Department Committee are evenly divided on the question of establishing district courts, and there is likely to be no action.

LOUISIANA.

Proclamation from Governor McEnery Calling for the Enrollment of a Militia Force.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26.—The following was issued this evening:

PROCLAMATION.
STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26, 1873.

By virtue of the authority in me vested, I, John McEnery, Governor of the State of Louisiana, call upon and command all citizens of the Parish of Orleans, between the ages of 18 and 45, subject to and capable of militia duty to report forthwith at the headquarters of Maj.-Gen. Eugene Waggoner, commanding the First Division Louisiana Militia, at No. 122 Gravier street, for the purpose of enrollment as militiamen for assignment to the several militia commands now in process of organization in the Parish of Orleans. Persons having arms will have the preference in said enrollment. The militia thus organized will be disbanded as soon as the present emergency, the urgency in public affairs, shall cease.

[Signed] JNO. MCENERY.

The following joint resolution of the McEnery Legislature was promulgated this evening:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisian in General Assembly convened, that Gov. McEnery be, and is hereby requested to use the civil, and, if necessary, the military government of the State to reinstate the Judges of the Third, Fourth, Seventh, and Eighth District Courts of the parish of Orleans on their respective benches, and to sustain them in the exercise of their judicial powers.

A Singular Accident.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 26.—A miner's drill, four feet long and an inch in diamater, fell from the mouth of the shaft at the Watson Coal Company's bank to-day and struck Benjamin Couch, 128 feet below, in the back at the right of the spine, just above the hips, and passing through his body came out near the rectum. The drill made a terrible wound, but it was withdrawn by a fellow-workman at Couch's request. Medical aid was summoned at once, and the sufferer will probably recover.

The Mexican Frontier Commission.

MATAMORAS, Feb. 26.—The Frontier Commission, having concluded its session at this place, left here to-day for Corpus Christi, with an escort of cavalry. From Corpus Christi they go to Rio Grande City, Laredo, Eagle Pass, and San Antonio, whence they proceed to Washington.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26.—Steamships Parthia, Greece, and Baltic have arrived.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Arrived—Steamer Spain, from Liverpool; steamships Pereire, from Havre; Atlantic, from Liverpool; Silesia, from Hamburg.

The President Invited to Visit Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 26.—The City Council of Nashville have unanimously adopted a resolution requesting President Grant to visit Nashville during his Southern tour, and tendering him the hospitalities of the city.

Obituary.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26.—A Dayton, O., dispatch reports the death, to-day, of J. B. McCormick, aged 83 years, a member of the reaper manufacturing firm. He resided formerly in Chicago, and then in St. Louis.

FOREIGN.

Russia, Germany, and Austria Decline to Recognize the New Republic.

Insurrectionary Movements in Two of the Russian Provinces.

The Spanish Government Making Preparations to Meet the Carlists.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—It is rumored that Gen. Zeballo, the Carlist leader, is marching on Madrid with four battalions.

Foreign men-of-war are cruising off the Spanish coast, to protect the subjects of their respective Governments.

Italy, Austria, and a majority of the European powers maintain semi-official relations with Spain, pending the formation of a regular government.

Russia is not disposed to recognize, in any manner, the present Government.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—*La Liberte* reports that a family council has been held by the Spanish Bourbons in Paris, and that ex-Queen Isabella has summoned her son Prince Alphonso from Rome.

The leading Governments in Europe have agreed to protect Portugal against aggression from Spain.

MADRID, Feb. 26.—The Government is organizing an army of twenty battalions to fight the Carlist insurgents.

Senor Tetuan, Minister of Finance, has assured the officers of the new Mortgage Bank that the Government will respect all financial engagements made by the Government of King Amadeus.

BERNE, Feb. 26.—The Swiss Government has formally recognized the Republic of Spain. In their note to the Spanish Government the Federal Council say they hope that after strife and suffering there will be peace and prosperity for the country.

VIENNA, Feb. 26.—The Austrian Government is disposed to act with Prussia and Russia in regard to the new Government in Spain. It considers that the latter is not yet secure enough in the possession of power to be entitled to full acknowledgment as one of the European governments.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The *Provinzial Correspondenz* shows that the Republic of Spain is not deeply rooted. It has to meet the first fresh internal struggle and attempts of European socialists to make their profit out of it, and to cope with them successfully before it can consider itself established.

MADRID, Feb. 26.—Minister Colomes has telegraphed to the authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico the formation of a new ministry, and says that the Republic will defend, at whatever price, the integrity of the Antilles.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The Moderate Left has resolved to support the constitutional project of the Committee of Thirty, as amended by the adoption of M. Dufaure's proposition for a second Chamber. The Extreme Left will oppose it, and the Moderate Right may abstain from voting. It is estimated, however, that Thiers will have a majority of 100 when the project comes to a vote.

CANADA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—A Quebec special says that at the riot there, day before yesterday, two men were killed, named Minnerelee and Cote. Several were wounded. One of the candidates, Pelletier, narrowly escaped, a bullet having passed through his cap. The other candidate, Huot, was approached by a gigantic rough, who was about to make an assault, when he was prevented by some of the candidates' supporters. At night a lot of Huot's fighting men, who had not been paid for their work, would have wrecked his house but for the interference of the police on the following day. The Dominion artillery is to be stationed at the polling-booths.

RUSSIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 26.—A socialist insurrection is reported among the peasants in the Russian Provinces of Volhynia and Podolia. The insurgents are said to be murdering their opponents, plundering and burning property. A force of Russian troops sent to suppress the insurrection was defeated.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—No additional intelligence has been received here of the insurrection of the peasantry in the Russian Provinces of the Volhynia and Podolsia. The Government of Russia forbids the transmission of any dispatches relative to the trouble.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The American Club, of Liverpool, gave a grand ball in celebration of Washington's birthday.

The condition of Count Bernstorff is hopeless. His disease is dropsy.

The stockholders of the London & Liverpool & Globe Insurance Company held a stormy meeting to-day, the trouble growing out of the fact that no dividend had been declared, owing to the losses of the Company by conflagrations in Chicago and Boston.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Steamship Grecian, from Liverpool for Palermo, with forty hands on board, is supposed to be lost.

The Conservative Associations give a grand banquet at Leeds on the 16th of April.

Sir Rowland Stephenson is acting as mediator between the masters and men in South Wales for the settlement of the strike. The Dowlars Company yesterday extinguished the fires of their furnaces. It is probable that the coalminers in North Wales will strike in a fortnight if the increase of wages they demand is not conceded. The mining districts are quiet.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The London *Times* of the 13th, publishes the diplomatic correspondence between the English and Russian Governments regarding affairs in Central Asia, which closes with the concession on the part of the Russian Government of the immediate point of dispute, the boundary line laid down by England being accepted.

GREECE.

ATHENS, Feb. 26.—King George opened the Greek Chambers to-day in a speech, in which he said the foreign relations of the country were satisfactory. The royal speech promises reform in government, continuance of railway construction, and that brigandage shall be annihilated.

HAYTI.

HAVANA, Feb. 25.—News has been received here from Hayti to the 21st inst. A revolution is momentarily expected to break out, and Port au Prince has already been placed in a state of siege.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Feb. 26.—The King of Portugal and Amadeus yesterday visited the iron-clad Minataur, the flag-ship of the British squadron, and lunched with Admiral Hornby.

ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 26.—The vote in the Chambers, yesterday, on the bill authorizing the establishment of political agents at Washington and Rome, was on the question of "urgency," and not on its passage, as previously stated. The bill came up to-day for final action and was rejected.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The session of the German Parliament will open on the 12th of March.

The journeymen bakers in Stuttgart have struck work for higher wages. The Association of German Master-Printers, in Leipsic, have resolved to lock out all employes who belong to the compositors' society, if the strike now in progress continues after a certain day.

Railroad News.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.—A meeting of the citizens of St. Louis and various counties lying along the river bank between here and Belmont, Mo., was held at the Southern Hotel, last night, to take preliminary steps to form a company to build a railroad along the western bank of the Mississippi River from St. Louis to New Orleans. Several speeches were made setting forth the importance of such an enterprise, and five prominent gentlemen living in each river county between here and Belmont were appointed as commissioners to solicit stock, and five influential gentlemen of this city, including Mayor Brown, were appointed an executive committee to collect and place the enterprise properly before the people. Another meeting is to be held in April to form a permanent organization.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 26.—Chief-Engineer Alexander, of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, is here for the purpose of selecting a route for the proposed extension of that road from Havana, Ill., to this city.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 26.—Articles of association of the Lima, Spencerville & State Line Railroad Company were filed this morning in the Secretary of State's office. It is intended to unite various railroads and to form a continuous line from Lima, O., to Kokomo, Ind., crossing the boundary line between Ohio and Indiana at the same place. Capital stock, $6,000,000.

ERIE, Pa., Feb. 26.—A large meeting of citizens was held in the Court-House to-night, and passed resolutions denouncing McClure's supplement against the Pennsylvania Free Railroad law, and asking the Representatives at Harrisburg to use all honorable means to defeat the proposed amendment.

POLITICAL.

Republican Nominations for the Michigan Supreme Court and University Regents—Democratic Congressional Nomination in Connecticut—A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, Elected to Congress.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 26.—The Nominating Convention assembled in the Representative Chamber at 11 o'clock this morning, and was called to order by S. D. Bingham, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. Judge W. B. Williams, of Allegan, was appointed temporary Chairman; Thomas G. Stevenson, of Ionia, temporary Clerk. Committees were appointed on Credentials, Permanent Organization, and Resolutions, each committee containing nine members, one for each Congressional District. The Committee on Credentials consisted of E. W. Meddough, Edgar Rexford, H. H. Bingham, L. P. Alexander, W. Garfield, M. S. Brewer, Hazzard P. Wards, H. H. Hinds, W. H. Mitchell. On Permanent Organization—O. C. A. Bell, E. Van Valkenburgh, H. A. Shaw, S. F. Brown, C. W. Watkins, O. Y. Osborne, J. D. Hanscomb, J. B. Tuttle, M. N. Chafney. On Resolutions—Hoyt Post, J. K. Bocus, Charles B. Dibble, F. Parsons, H. S. Clubb, G. M. Hostey, J. P. Hoyt, E. J. Evans, E. H. Green.

The Convention adjourned till half-past 1, when the committees reported. Under the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, the following officers were chosen: President, Hon. W. R. Bates, of Bay; Vice-Presidents, Hons. W. B. Harris, Ontonagon; L. B. Willard, Wayne; Secretaries, Jerome, H. Foe, of Adrian, and Theodore F. Williams, of Kalamazoo.

President Bates addressed the Convention, eulogizing the Republican party of Michigan and Gov. Bagley, and spoke concerning the Convention's duty to select the best men for positions so important as the judgeship and regency.

The Committee on Resolutions reported briefly, through Senator Clubb, Chairman, exulting over the purging of the Republican party on the recent matters at Washington.

The Hon. E. L. Miller, of Kalamazoo, withdrew the name of Judge O. P. Brown, of Kalamazoo, proposed for the Supreme Bench, and the Chair appointed J. B. Tuttle, of Alpena, and Col. Robert Burns, of Kalamazoo, tellers, after which, on nomination of the Hon. E. S. Eggleston, of Kent, Judge Christiancy was nominated again by acclamation to the Supreme Bench. The following nominations were made for Regent of the University in place of Edward C. Walker, whose term has expired: Edward C. Walker, of Wayne; E. W. Meddaugh, of Wayne; Henry F. Thomas, of Allegan; A. L. Aldrich, of Flint; Samuel I. Walker, of Clinton; Prof. William J. Beal, of the State Agricultural College; George S. Clapp, of Berrien; Hon. Andrew J. Climie, of St. Joseph.

Five ballots were taken, two of which were informal. The several candidates stood as follows:

	First ballot.	Second ballot.	Third ballot.	Fourth ballot.	Fifth ballot.
E. C. Walker	49	63	71	84	103
Clapp	6	6	7	4	5
Meddaugh	24	31	15	4	2
Climie	29	33	31	37	25
Aldrich	16	23	35	20	11
Thomas	19	14	18	2	2
Beal	27	33	35	34	37
S. S. Walker	5	1	1	1	4

John Owen received ten votes on the first ballot, and E. J. Cook one vote on the fourth ballot.

After the fifth ballot E. C. Walker's nomination was made unanimous.

The Convention then balloted four times for Regent, in place of the Hon. Geo. Willard, elected to Congress. The principal candidates were Andrew Climie, Henry F. Thomas, W. J. Beal. The ballots were as follows:

	First ballot.	Second ballot.	Third ballot.	Fourth ballot.
Climie	68	87	95	99
Thomas	35	40	29	13
Beal	53	66	72	73

On the first ballot, A. L. Aldrich also received 18 votes; Senator J. Sumner, 5 votes.

The Convention adjourned after a short speech from Regent Climie, who is at present Representative in the Legislature from St. Joseph County.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Republicans of Michigan, in convention assembled, that we have no apology or excuse for corrupt action proved against any members of our party, but desire the fullest investigation and demand the punishment of the guilty, conscious that the Republican party is strong enough to purify its own ranks; that it cannot be strong if it neglects its duty in this respect; that it can only continue to command the confidence of the country by purging itself of unworthy elements.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 26.—Alexander H. Stephens was elected to Congress from the Eighth District. A small vote was polled, there being no opposition.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 26.—Little, Democrat, has been elected to the State Senate in place of Gilmer, deceased. This makes the Senate again Democratic.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn, Feb. 26.—The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Second District to-day nominated James E. English for Congress.

NEW YORK.

The Wall Street Panic Yesterday—Stockwell's Embarrassment—Dodge, Phelps & Co.—Emigrant Abuses at Ward's Island—Miscellaneous News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Rumors have been strengthening all the afternoon and evening that Mr. A. B. Stockwell, President of the Panama & Pacific Mail, has failed to meet his contracts, and that his failure is inevitable. Mr. Stockwell has been for several years one of the heaviest and boldest operators on the Exchange. The prospect of his going under demoralized the stock market this afternoon, and threw it into what looked like the beginning of a panic. Reporters who saw Mr. Stockwell this evening were assured by him that he would pull through all right, but there was great uneasiness manifested by Wall street people, who congregated in large crowds at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Stockwell, half-a-dozen years ago, was a struggling operator, but he made a lucky strike in Panama, and his wealth during the last year or two has been popularly estimated at several millions. He was on the winning side in the Northwestern corner, and has been a determined adversary of Henry N. Smith, and recently assisted Jay Gould in depleting Smith. The pending investigation by Congress into Pacific Mail and the long continued severe stringency in the money market have been the prelude to Stockwell's present financial difficulties. Whether he will succumb or not remains to be seen. At a late hour to-night a panic is generally anticipated in the stock market to-morrow.

In the United States District Court, District-Attorney Bliss asked for the entry of an order granting him thirty days' additional time within which to file his declaration against Phelps, Dodge & Co., in the prosecution of that firm for defrauding the Government of import duties. The opposing counsel had no objections, and the order was made. The reason given by Mr. Bliss for this application for a dilatory entry on the record is that he has been employed on some heavy distillery cases, and that the declaration against this firm will be necessarily a very long one, requiring care and time in its preparation, which his official engagements had precluded.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday, a report was made showing the existence of very gross abuses in the management of Ward's Island.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The Delaware & Hudson Canal Company have decided to increase their share of capital. $5,000,000 will be distributed among the stockholders of record April 1, at par, one share to be given for every three shares then owned.

An extension of thirty days has been granted in the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co.

WALL STREET.

The Squeeze in the Money Market Yesterday.

A Panic Among the Stock Brokers—Great Depression in Shares.

Advance in the Gold Premium—The Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Wall street has been full of feverish excitement throughout the day, but the activity of the stock market did not culminate until late transactions. The morning trade was generally steady, with a good volume of business, but not specially noted for any marked fluctuations, if we except Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, and Erie, all of which advanced about 1 per cent. Pacific Mail, however, was soon freely pressed for sale, and not only lost the advance, but dropped from 69⅝ to 68. At the first Board there was a slight improvement, and the market continued quite steady until, at the 1 o'clock call, prices began to drop, with Western Union, Pacific Mail, New York Central, and Lake Shore heavily pressed for sale, though the weak holders did not become thoroughly alarmed until after 2 in the afternoon, when an indiscriminate throwing overboard of their speculative ventures commenced.

The "bull" pool in gold, who had by this time forced up the price of money to ¼ of 1 per cent per diem, equivalent to 91¼ per cent per annum, now engaged the stock market, and by their vigorous hammering of the leading shares rattled down prices from 1¼ to nearly 11 per cent, the latter having been on Pacific Mail, which during the raid dropped from 69⅝ to 58⅛, because of rumors freely circulated that President Stockwell was unable to meet his obligations due on "put" contracts. Reports of an exciting nature were quickly carried through the stock-room, and the market began to assume all the seriousness usually accompanying a first-class panic, but, toward the close of business, there was a general rally of 2 to 4½ per cent. The chief attractions were Pacific Mail and Western Union, the dealings in these shares having been very large, but New York Central, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Ohios, and Erie were also prominent. During the excitement Western Union touched 83½; Wabash, 71¾; New York Central, 100¾; Lake Shore, 90; Erie, 63¾c; Rock Island, 111¾; C., C. & I. C., 37¾@38; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 28; Union Pacific, 33¼; and Ohios, 44½. Panama, on transactions of only 700 shares, late in the afternoon fell from 114 to 95, the sales having been in the last 400 shares, as follows: 114, 106, 102, and 95. Boston, Hartford, & Erie opened at 9⅝, sold up to 9¾, with closing figures at 9. The Northwestern shares, Hannibal & St. Joseph, the St. Paul and Quicksilver did not enter into the day's speculation. The raid this afternoon was one of the most vigorous and tenacious, which has been for a long time witnessed at the Stock Exchange, but, while the market closed feverish and unsettled, yet a better feeling prevailed at the close. The clique in gold have demonstrated their power to control that market. They have also been able to make money stringent, and they will further depress the stock market, although to-morrow may possibly bring a natural upward reaction. The total number of shares dealt in to-day was 316,384, of which Western Union represented 70,724; Pacific Mail, 52,000; Lake Shore, 45,010; New York Central, 30,405; Erie, 28,400; Union Pacific, 26,000; Ohios, 24,900; Cleveland, Columbus & Indiana Central, 11,000; Boston, Hartford & Erie, 4,100; Wabash, 3,800; St. Paul, common, 2,400; Harlem, 3,700; Rock Island, 5,000; St. Paul, preferred, 700; Atlantic & Pacific, preferred, 600; Quicksilver, 300; and Hannibal & St. Joseph, 100. The changed aspect of affairs has had a buoyant effect on gold, and the verification of the fact that the call of bonds will be reduced one-half the original amount gave the premium a further lift to 115⅛, especially in view of the other causes for a higher ruling still in force. The London market, however, is quiet, and against the turn for higher gold, foreign exchange also being weak.

MONEY.

The monetary stringency has been more severe to-day than at any time this year, loans on call commanding a sixteenth and interest from the very start among the brokers. Before midday ⅛ flat was bid, and the afternoon found borrowers paying three-sixteenths and interest freely, and the demand continued at this rate considerably after bank hours. The highest rate paid to-day was ¼ flat. Discounts are nominal. The stringency is artificial, and it is impossible to say when it will terminate.

BONDS.

The bond market, under the strength displayed in gold, was strong and considerably higher. The German bankers are again in the market as buyers, and a considerable amount of bills drawn against such exportations have been negotiated. The market closed firm.

PRODUCE.

Flour closed lower for all grades under $10, with increased disposition to sell. Wheat closes lower and unsettled. Shippers hold off. Pork was generally quiet. New mess is quoted at about $15. There is some demand for dry salted shoulders; 200 boxes sold on the spot at 5c. The other business reported was 100 tierces pickled hams, 13 lbs. at 12c, and 6,000 pickled bellies, 10½ lbs. at 8⅜c. Bacon was fairly active, with sales of 1,250 boxes at 7¾c for Cumberland, 8c for short clear, 7⅝@7⅞c for small lots long do, and 3⅛c for short clear for the last half March. Lard was dull, with sales of 150 tierces of Western prime on dock at 8 7-16c, and 250 tierces do at 8⅜c.

COAL SALES.

At the sales of Scranton coal, to-day, lump sold at $3.85@3.92½; steamboat, $4.02½@4.20; grate, $4.15@4.25; egg, $4.45; stove, $5.20@5.22½; chestnut, $3.95@4.00. This is a slight advance on last month's prices.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company have advanced their prices for coal for March over February prices at the rate of 50 cents per ton on all sizes except stove, which is 60 cents a ton higher. The retail price has recently advanced in the city.

THE WEATHER.

Great Snow-Storm in Iowa and Minnesota—Suspension of Travel—War Department Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—Probabilities—The area of lowest barometer will continue moving northeastward into Canada on Thursday. Northwest winds with clear and clearing weather and much lower temperature, will prevail throughout the Mississippi Valley, and in the Western Gulf States. Easterly winds with rain will continue in the South Atlantic States, veering to the south and west during the day. Southeast winds with threatening weather and rain will prevail on the middle Atlantic coast, and easterly winds with threatening weather in New England. Severe northeast winds with rain and snow will continue during Thursday morning over the lake region, except possibly on southern Lake Michigan, where high westerly winds are probable.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Feb. 26.—Northern and Western Iowa and Southern Minnesota were visited to-day by one of the severest snow-storms of the winter. At Sioux City, Iowa, more snow is reported than known in that city for many years. The snow has already fallen to the depth of several inches, which, owing to the strong wind prevailing, is drifting badly, in consequence of which all trains on the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central have been withdrawn. On the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad travel is entirely suspended, as it is also on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad and connecting roads. Telegraphic communitions west is greatly interrupted by the electric storm.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Feb. 26.—A severe snow storm commenced this morning and still continues. The storm extends to Council Bluffs, drifting badly. The Central Road of Iowa is already blocked. Probably all north and south roads will be blocked by to-morrow.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 26.—A heavy northeast snow-storm commenced at St. Paul and Minneapolis this morning, and reached Milwaukee about 2 o'clock. The storm extends all over Minnesota and Wisconsin. The trains in Minnesota are pretty generally suspended. The storm is very severe in Northern Iowa.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 26.—About five inches of snow fell here to-day.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Snow-drifts have cut off all railway communication west of Quebec. Some of the trains have been snow-bound in out-of-the-way places. A four days' storm ceased yesterday, the severest experienced in many years. Many lives are feared to have been lost in the country parishes.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 26.—There are reports of a great snow storm in all parts of the Territory. A dispatch from Corinne says it is snowing, blowing, and drifting badly, and pretty cold as far East as Laramie. Trains are generally laid up. To-day's west-bound passenger train is blocked at Carter, and cannot come through to-night.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOUSE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 26.—The bill to provide that the State Normal School shall have the privilege of issuing diplomas to graduates passed.

The Committee on Railroads reported back Senate bill 115, to regulate tolls upon railroads, with sundry amendments, which was made the special order for to-morrow afternoon.

Majority and minority reports, accompanied by votes, were reported from the Committee on Public Printing, which were made the special order for Friday. Both bills provide for the letting of the work to the lowest bidder.

The Senate bill to provide for the taxation of shares of National Banks for municipal purposes passed. Also, the Senate bill to authorize sureties, who have been compelled to pay for their principals, to collect from them the rate of interest expressed in the bond or note, not to exceed 10 per cent.

The rules were amended to prohibit members from speaking more than five minutes on any subject without unanimous consent.

The bill to provide that any person holding office who shall become intoxicated by the use of intoxicating liquors shall forfeit his office passed.

The veto of the Governor of the bill to give cities increased power to tax for the making of public improvements was unanimously sustained.

The remainder of the day was spent on the bill creating an insurance Department, and providing for the taxation of foreign Companies, but without definite action.

SENATE.

The following Senate bills were passed: Making it unlawful for owners or keepers of billiard-tables to allow minors to play thereon, or to congregate in or around the place where they are kept; to amend the City Incorporation act so as to authorize the Marshal who makes arrests on Saturday night to hold the arrested parties for thirty-six hours; to restrain persons from employing persons to make or vend any malt or intoxicating liquors; to authorize cities to issue bonds in aid of the construction of water-works, provided that the sale shall not be negotiated for less than 97 cents on the dollar, and shall not bear a higher rate of interest than 10 per cent.

A bill was introduced to provide that County Commissioners in counties whose population is 30,000 and upward shall hold meetings on the first Monday of each month, but no sitting shall exceed three days, except in the months of December, March, June, and September.

The balance of the day was spent in considering the bill to fix the fees and salaries of officers, but no final action was taken upon it.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—In the Assembly to-day, a motion to strike out the clause in the New York charter prohibiting sectarian appropriations, or appropriations for charitable institutions, except those under municipal control, was lost.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—The Assembly this evening, by a vote of 47 to 56, refused to order the New York Charter to a third reading.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 26.—The Governor announced, to-day, officially to the Legislature that he had approved the Civil Rights bill. The Senate, to-day, passed a joint resolution requesting the Governor to declare martial law in Pope County, by a strict party vote. A bill to create the County of Clayton, was ordered engrossed for a third reading by the Senate to-morrow, and will pass.

A RIVER TRAGEDY.

Burning of the Henry A. Jones—Twenty Lives Lost—Scenes in Galveston Bay.

Galveston (Feb. 15) Correspondence of the New York World.

The burning of the steamer Henry A. Jones, while on her way from Houston to this city, which event occurred about 5 o'clock yesterday morning in Galveston Bay, has cast over Galveston a gloom which, happily, is not frequently superinduced by the recurrence of such disasters. The painful loss of life, including in the list some of our most popular boatmen, has made this calamity a memorable one in our bay and river annals. Twenty lives were lost and twenty-nine were saved. The Jones was one of the boats of the Direct Navigation Company, and was used to carry freight between this city and Houston. She was loaded with 442 bales of cotton, a large number of hides, and had in addition a barge loaded with wood in tow. While the immediate cause of the fire appears to be a mystery, owing to the drowning of the first engineer of the steamer, who alone knew the origin of the conflagration, it is nevertheless evident, according to the statement of the second engineer, who was saved, that the condition in which the cotton was delivered and the manner in which it was packed on the boat furnished ample food for the flames when the fire was once ignited.

The locality of the accident was at Red Fish Bar, a point some distance up the bay. From the statements of the survivors it seems that about ten minutes to 5 a. m. yesterday morning an explosion was heard by the pilot proceeding from the engine-room. The sound was partly like that of the escape of steam and partly resembled the discharge of a gun. It is the opinion of the second engineer, who was awakened by the report, that this sound was caused by the bursting of the union joint of the syphon-pump which the first engineer was endeavoring to work in order to quench the fire, already making headway. This joint, it appears, was in a wretchedly defective condition when the boat left Houston, so much so, in fact, that efforts had been made to put it in some sort of available order by packing it with a piece of old gun-packing, and, for want of a wrench, by tightening it with a cold chisel. The syphon-pump was thus, for any practical purpose, useless as a means of extinguishing the fire. The cotton with which the boat was loaded was also so stored as to assist in the frightfully rapid spread of the flames. It was packed so close to the boilers that it was with difficulty that the engineer could reach the gauges when he wished to test them, and was in a ragged condition, the heads of many of the bales being entirely torn out. This, then, was the situation of affairs when the alarm was given. The majority of the officers and crew were asleep, and with the first intimation of the fire came the terrible consciousness that not a moment was to be lost if any hoped to escape. Simultaneously with the cry of fire, which was uttered a few seconds before the sound of the explosion was heard by the pilot, the flames, catching the ragged masses of cotton, swept with almost incredible rapidity fore and aft. From one end to the other the boat was a mass of roaring flames licking up the frail woodwork of the steamer with an obliterating swiftness. With the exception of a few who jumped into the water and were afterwards picked up, all those who were saved owed the preservation of their lives to the presence of the barge, into which they leaped with the frenzy of despair. The barge was soon after cut away from the burning steamer, leaving those whom the flame had caught on board, or who were struggling in the water, to such chances as fate might have in store for them. But for this barge, and the propinquity of another steamer, it is very probable that scarcely one of the large equipage would have survived to tell the tale. A downward steamer, the Charles Fowler, was on her way from Houston when the flames were at their fiercest. Her Captain surmised from the glare—the Fowler was twenty miles distant from the Jones—what was the truth. He made a desperate effort to reach the doomed steamer in time to save the lives of those on board of her. Crowding on all steam, he accomplished the distance in one hour and twenty-seven minutes; but the succor came in time only to rescue one man who was clinging to the wheel of the Jones and take aboard the keeper of the lighthouse at Red Fish Bar, and another man whom he had rescued with his skiff. One of the theories regarding the probable cause of the fire was that the fire-wall gave way, and that the fall of the bricks produced the sound heard by the pilot. Among the list of those drowned or burned are the chief clerk, Capt. J. I. Price; James Hogan, the second clerk; and William Murphy, first engineer. In addition to these, the cooper of the Jones and eight white and ten colored deck-hands, cooks, cabin-boys, &c., were lost. The Captain was saved, together with a majority of the other officers, and seven white and thirteen colored deck-hands. The ending of Capt. Price was a very pathetic one. He was seen to jump overboard in the effort to avoid the death that threatened with the flames. For some time he clung to a plank which was held by two other men. Suddenly he was heard to cry out, "God have mercy on my wife and child!" and immediately afterward sank from the sight of those in the barge. It is probable that a greater number might have been saved but for what appears to have been, if reports be true, the indifference of those in the barge to the appeals of those in the waters of the bay.

The loss by the fire, both of boat and cargo, will reach $50,000. Flags were displayed yesterdap at half-mast by the steamers at the wharf in commemoration of the melancholy event.

Utah Matters.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 26.—The *Journal*, to-night, referring to a certain class here engaged in the false cry of business being injured by the agitation of Utah affairs through the press, says business has been more damaged and capital kept out by the sharp practise of those people who have sold to residents abroad mining property that was worthless. It adds that the Emma mine management has not increased the confidence of capitalists abroad, and alludes disparagingly to the operations of English capital in Camp Floyd, Tintic, Bingham, and other districts. It says it is utterly stupid to assert that the legitimate agitation of affairs, that need mending, cause dull times. The constant expression of the wealthiest and most influential men outside the Mormon interest is, "Give us legislation and honest mine operators and managers, and we shall have confidence and capital in abundance."

DEATHS.

LYNCH—Mrs. Mary Lynch, died of consumption, Feb. 25. Native of Newfoundland.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

CHAPMAN—At Evanston, Ill., Feb. 2, 1873, of varioloid, after an illness of but three days, Miss Roxeyra R. Chapman, aged 34 years, daughter of Lucius and Rebecca Chapman, formerly of Ellington, Conn.

☞ Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

BANE—On Wednesday morning, 26th inst., of consumption, Mrs. Ella Clement Bane, aged 30 years.

The remains will be taken to Adrian, Mich., for interment.

SHEPPARD—On Tuesday, the 25th, the infant son of M. Louise and Thomas H. Sheppard.

Funeral services from their residence, 845 Michigan-av., on Feb. 27, at 11 o'clock, a. m. Friends of the family are invited.

SCOTT—On the 26th inst., William Scott, late of North Berwick, Scotland, aged 54 years.

Funeral from late residence, 23 Shurtleff-av., at 12, noon, on Friday, 28th. Friends of family invited.

☞ Scotch papers please copy.

CLUMPHA—On Wednesday morning, at half-past 12 o'clock, the 26th inst., William Clumpha, of gastritis, aged 41 years.

Funeral on Friday morning 10 o'clock, from his late residence, 304 Church-st., to Graceland.

Mr. Clumpha was for several years a member and officer of Bigview Lodge No. 438, F. A. & A. M., of this city.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
(ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1850.)
AUCTIONEERS,
CHICAGO,
Will hold their regular sales throughout the year 1873.
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS ON MONDAY.
BOOTS AND SHOES ON TUESDAY.
Crockery and Glassware, Hardware, Table Cutlery, etc., ON WEDNESDAY.
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, &c., ON THURSDAY.
Furniture, Household Goods and General Merchandise ON SATURDAY.
At Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
CARRIAGES AND HARNESS ON WEDNESDAY.
At 25, 27, 29 & 31 West Washington-st.

POSITIVE & PEREMPTORY SALE
Of a choice and valuable collection of
Fine Oil Paintings,
From the Art Gallery of H. A. McCann, Philadelphia.
To be sold at auction at our Salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st., on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 27, at 2 o'clock.
The catalogue embraces fine specimens by Hamilton, Richards, DeBrackeliere, Johnson, Searby, DeHaas, Bristoe, Hay, Howard, Walker, Bonnet, and others equally eminent. No reserve or limitation. Catalogues ready and the Pictures arranged for examination on Wednesday.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, FEB. 27.
Bankrupt Stock of Hats, Caps & Furs,
On TUESDAY, Feb. 27, at 10 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Sale of Dry Goods,
Cassimeres, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, &c., on THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 27, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.
Catalogue sale of valuable books relating to America: History, Biography, Genealogy, Science, Travels, etc., many of them very rare, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 55 and 57 South Canal-st., Friday, Feb. 28, 1873, sale commencing at 2 p. m. Books on exhibition two days previous to sale.

BUTTERS & CO.'S
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF
Household Furniture,
Window Glass, General Merchandise,
On SATURDAY, March 1, at 9½ o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

HAVENS & CO.
AUCTION SALE, SATURDAY, March 1, at 10 a. m., 75 South Canal-st., cor. Madison.
A Private Library of 300 Volumes,
Book Case, Desks, Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Stoves, &c.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF
Real Estate & Stocks,
BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
On MONDAY AFTERNOON, March 3, at 2½ o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

Valuable Residence Lot
On Twenty-seventh-st., west of State, being Lot No. 3 in Adams' Subdivision. Terms, $100 deposit at time of sale; balance, ½ cash, ½ 1 year. Title perfect.

Lots in Highland Park.
40 DESIRABLE RESIDENCE LOTS,
West of Railroad, at HIGHLAND PARK. All cash. Title perfect.

Irving Park.
3 DWELLINGS AND 50 FEET FRONT LOTS,
On the principal avenues. Terms easy.
15 LOTS, EACH 50 FEET FRONT,
On the principal avenues. Terms easy.

Norwood Park.
ONE-HALF OF BLOCK 53. TERMS EASY.

STOREY'S MILWAUKEE-AV. SUBDIVISION,
(Milwaukee-av. and Diversey-st).
14 LOTS IN BLOCK 1.
Title perfect. Abstract with each Lot. Catalogue ready on Saturday.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.
$10,000 Worth of First-Class Furniture
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
60 Parlor Suits, 25 Marble-Top Chamber Sets, 150 Bedsteads, Marble and Wood Top Centre Tables, Side and Corner Whatnots, Lounges, Extension Tables, Side Boards, Hat Trees, Mirrors, Carpets, English and Yellow Crockery, Pianos, an invoice of Fine Green and Black Teas, on SATURDAY, March 1, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
SALE ON THREE FLOORS.
G. P. GORE & CO.

By T. S. FITCH & CO.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
Regular Weekly Sales at our Salesroom, 137 Dearborn-st., every Wednesday, at 2 o'clock p. m. Particulars at the office. Bring in your list. Special attention given to out-door sales.
On the 26th inst. we shall offer several half-acre garden lots in South Shore Subdivision, one large lot in Woodlawn, near station, and two nice two-story dwellings, with lots, in the West Division, corner Fulton and Carpenter-sts.
T. S. FITCH & CO.

Public Auction.
Sale of 40 shares of the capital stock of the [illegible] Omnibus and Baggage Company, at our Office, FRIDAY, Feb. 28, at 4 p. m.
HAMMOND & WATSON, 54 Washington-st.